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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.

GRAIN
FG 1-72
January 1972

U.S. EXPORTS OF PREPARED AND OTHER FEEDS

MAKE GOOD ANNUAL, 5-YEAR GAINS

The United States exported 1.5 million short tons of prepared and byproduct feeds and alfalfa meal in the 1970-71 July-June marketing year, 9 percent above 1969-70. These livestock feed shipments were valued at $98.7 million, up $10.6 million, 12 percent, for the year.

Over the past 5 years, sales of these feeds rose a half million tons, or 46 percent. Their value gained 41 percent, $28.6 million, compared with 1966-67.

Exports of prepared feeds totaled 280,530 tons in 1970-71, up 13 percent from the previous year. Poultry feeds were the principal export, totaling 142,149 tons, up 9 percent. Hong Kong was the largest poultry feed market, at 30,806 tons, followed by Jamaica, the Dominican Republic and the Bahamas.

Dairy feed exports at 110,199 tons gained 8 percent. The Netherlands took 76,281 tons, up 20 percent, and Mexico 12,321, down 24 percent. Exports of other livestock feeds totaled 28,182 tons up from 16,839 in 1969-70. Canada doubled its takings to provide the main gain. Japan took 11,372 tons of all prepared feeds, up from 1,927 with increases in all categories.

U.S. shipments of byproduct feeds during 1970-71 totaled 650,225 tons, 7 percent below 1969-70. Corn byproducts were the dominant item at 626,433 tons, also 7 percent lower. The Netherlands took 487,363 tons of corn byproducts, 78 percent of the total. West Germany, Belgium-Luxembourg, and the United Kingdom were other sizable buyers. Wheat byproduct exports at 11,959 tons were off a third. Japan was the only important customer. Rice byproducts more than doubled at 11,686 tons with the Netherlands as the main buyer.

(Continued)

U.S. exports of alfalfa meal rose a sharp 31 percent, to 592,015 tons, in 1970-71. Shipments of dehydrated alfalfa meal at 330,271 tons were up 40 percent and those of sun-cured at 261,744 tons rose 22 percent.

Japan took 84 percent of all U.S. alfalfa meal exports in 1970-71, continuing to dominate the trade. Their receipts of 499,149 tons, 23 percent over 1969-70, were about equally divided between dehydrated and sun-cured.

64,126 tons of alfalfa meal went to Europe in 1970-71, up from 7,360 in 1969-70. The Netherlands and West Germany mainly accounted for the big increase, mostly in dehydrated.

North American destinations took 10,340 tons of alfalfa meal in 1970-71, mostly dehydrated, down from 13,125 a year earlier.

FIVE YEAR GAINS

While exports of some feeds declined moderately between 1966-67 and 1970-71 others made solid gains, to net a substantial overall increase during the 5-year period.

Exports of prepared feeds rose 37 percent, compared with 1966-67 and their value gained 27 percent to $32.2 million. The volume of poultry feeds declined 13 percent over the period while value was down 1 percent, at $18.9 million. Dairy feed exports were five times larger than in 1966-67 and their value rose more than three times, to $7.5 million. Other livestock feeds were up 39 percent, with value at $5.8 million, up 46 percent.

Byproduct feed exports rose 48 percent between 1966-67 and 1970-71 and their value also gained 48 percent to $36.2 million. Wheat byproduct exports and value declined steadily during the period to about a fifth of their earlier levels. However, corn byproducts made the most important gains, 69 percent in volume and 66 percent in value, to $35.0 million. Byproducts of rice and other grains showed little significant change.

Exports of alfalfa meal rose 47 percent over the 5-year period and their value went up 49 percent, to $30.3 million. Dehydrated alfalfa meal gained 67 percent over the 5 years and its value rose 59 percent to $17.2. Sun-cured alfalfa meal was up 27 percent, with value gaining 37 percent, to $13.2 million.

Prepared Feeds: U.S. exports by country of destination, 1969-70 and 1970-71 (July-June)

Destination	Poultry 1/		Dairy 2/		Other livestock 3/		Total	
	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North and Central America and Caribbean:								
Canada	865	1,183	1,501	1,587	4,213	8,438	6,579	11,208
Mexico	4,613	3,861	16,263	12,321	1,220	1,576	22,096	17,758
British Honduras	1,256	1,180	64	111	483	359	1,803	1,650
Costa Rica	130	58	445	1,010	25	64	600	1,132
El Salvador	73	74	195	554	32	16	300	644
Guatemala	359	188	12	--	20	18	391	206
Honduras	1,244	669	75	32	13	30	1,332	731
Nicaragua	102	71	64	87	140	21	306	179
Panama	304	277	95	341	101	236	500	854
Bahamas	12,762	18,211	5,672	1,758	2,347	2,608	20,781	22,577
Barbados	2,079	2,308	386	167	281	194	2,746	2,669
Bermuda	3,233	3,343	3,298	2,663	837	1,781	7,368	7,787
Dominican Republic	13,477	19,579	292	417	49	441	13,818	20,437
French West Indies	35	13	4	--	--	--	39	13
Haiti	441	457	--	--	4	59	445	516
Jamaica	26,279	20,241	401	485	1,827	1,278	28,507	22,004
Leeward and Windward Islands	144	360	--	3	238	32	382	395
Netherlands Antilles	2,811	2,099	60	89	107	92	2,978	2,280
Trinidad and Tobago	7,948	6,103	125	53	245	94	8,318	6,250
Total	78,155	80,275	28,952	21,678	12,182	17,337	119,289	119,290
South America:								
Argentina	1	30	--	--	54	6	55	36
Bolivia	2,003	2,034	1	--	--	--	2,004	2,034
Brazil	30	30	5	1	59	7	94	38
Chile	12	192	--	--	17	10	29	202
Colombia	--	--	1	--	22	45	23	45
Ecuador	124	73	30	21	19	7	173	101
Guyana	5,949	4,190	112	95	227	1,698	6,288	5,983
Paraguay	--	--	2	--	--	--	2	--
Peru	22	--	22	77	27	26	71	103
Surinam	3,796	3,738	30	20	15	58	3,841	3,816
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	8	24	8	24
Venezuela	349	210	96	325	64	90	509	625
Total	12,286	10,497	299	539	512	1,971	13,097	13,007
Europe:								
EC:								
Belgium and Luxembourg	27	52	3,739	2,005	450	941	4,216	2,998
France	4	--	--	--	53	252	57	252
Germany, West	5	151	--	3,840	403	356	408	4,347
Italy	970	856	--	--	89	232	1,059	1,088
Netherlands	8	--	63,447	76,281	6	17	63,461	76,298
Total	1,014	1,059	67,186	82,126	1,001	1,798	69,201	84,983
Other Western Europe:								
Austria	108	183	--	--	54	56	162	239
Denmark	--	22	--	--	24	15	24	37
Finland	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--
Greece	5,756	8,688	--	7	50	72	5,806	8,767
Ireland	28	5	--	--	9	12	37	17
Norway	--	--	--	--	11	6	11	6
Portugal	--	--	20	5	52	65	72	70
Spain	70	77	44	--	--	145	114	222
Sweden	79	124	8	5	27	14	114	143
Switzerland	8	5	5,012	--	65	69	5,085	74
United Kingdom	--	--	--	--	125	85	125	85
Total	6,049	9,104	5,084	17	418	539	11,551	9,660
Eastern Europe:								
Hungary	199	217	--	--	--	88	199	305
Romania	33	--	--	--	--	--	33	--
Yugoslavia	177	--	45	--	97	240	319	240
Total	409	217	45	--	97	328	551	545
Total Europe	7,472	10,380	72,315	82,143	1,516	2,665	81,303	95,188

Prepared Feeds: U.S. exports by country of destination, 1969-70 and 1970-71 (July-June) -- Continued

Destination	Poultry 1/		Dairy 2/		Other livestock 3/		Total	
	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Asia:								
Arabian Peninsula States, n.e.c.	13	--	--	--	--	--	13	--
Bahrein	127	236	--	--	--	--	127	236
Burma	--	--	--	--	2	--	2	--
Ceylon	11	--	--	--	--	11	11	11
Cyprus	104	66	4	--	18	16	126	82
Hong Kong	23,627	30,806	53	101	319	665	23,999	31,572
Iran	323	35	--	--	81	275	404	310
Israel	--	2	--	16	55	63	55	81
Japan	1,344	3,205	17	4,416	566	3,751	1,927	11,372
Jordan	41	39	--	--	--	--	41	39
Korea, Republic of	3	13	44	21	12	10	59	44
Kuwait	637	717	63	500	509	100	1,209	1,317
Lebanon	797	347	--	5	31	32	828	384
Malaysia	78	60	--	--	83	145	161	205
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	3	2	--	20	8	4	11	26
Pakistan	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Philippines	112	17	--	--	154	60	266	77
Republic of China (Taiwan)	3	35	--	--	--	242	3	277
Saudi Arabia	714	2,004	--	--	2	3	716	2,007
Singapore	248	41	61	--	310	240	619	281
Southern Yemen	26	--	--	--	--	--	26	--
Thailand	153	1	9	3	43	61	205	65
Turkey	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	5
Vietnam, South	566	34	--	--	247	36	813	70
Total	28,931	37,660	251	5,082	2,440	5,719	31,622	48,461
Africa:								
Angola	--	--	9	16	4	6	13	22
Canary Islands	--	--	5	6	--	--	5	6
Egypt	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Ethiopia	1	6	--	2	4	4	5	12
Ghana	3	--	--	--	5	--	8	--
Kenya	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--
Liberia	164	187	29	18	20	3	213	208
Libya	--	--	55	--	--	--	55	--
Malawi	10	--	--	--	20	--	30	--
Mauritania	74	--	--	--	--	--	74	--
Mozambique	--	--	46	24	17	19	63	43
Nigeria	--	--	--	--	16	26	16	26
South Africa, Republic of	--	2	2	35	44	165	46	202
Sudan	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Tanzania	--	--	16	10	--	--	16	10
Togo	30	25	--	--	--	--	30	25
Zaire	5	35	--	--	4	59	9	94
Total	287	257	162	111	135	282	584	650
Oceania:								
Australia	2	--	35	--	19	16	56	16
French Pacific Islands	2,999	2,738	--	646	9	30	3,008	3,414
New Zealand	62	--	--	--	4	13	66	13
Trust Territory of Pacific Islands	240	342	--	--	22	149	262	491
Total	3,303	3,080	35	646	54	208	3,392	3,934
World total	130,434	142,149	102,014	110,199	16,839	28,182	249,287	280,530

1/ Includes mash, laying mash and turkey pellets. 2/ Includes calf meal, mineral mix, mixed cattle feed, and prepared or mixed cow feed.
3/ Includes prepared or mixed pig feed, mixed horse feed, mixed mule feed, urea feed mixture, sweetened clover, and sweetened forage.

Byproduct feeds: U.S. exports by country of destination, 1969-70 and 1970-71 (July-June)

Destination	Wheat byproducts 1/		Corn byproducts 2/		Rice bran and polishings		Other grain byproducts 3/		Total	
	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North and Central America and Caribbean:										
Canada	1,732	1,141	37,624	5,192	81	57	199	100	39,636	6,490
Mexico	112	46	1,615	881	--	--	--	39	1,727	966
British Honduras	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--	13
Costa Rica	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	10
El Salvador	--	38	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	38
Guatemala	90	--	--	338	--	--	--	--	90	338
Nicaragua	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
Panama	--	--	18	366	--	--	--	--	18	366
Bahamas	3	8	1,742	92	--	--	21	8	1,766	108
Barbados	--	--	539	100	--	--	--	--	539	100
Bermuda	15	8	18	--	--	--	30	--	63	8
Dominican Republic	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--	13
French West Indies	--	--	110	47	--	--	--	--	110	47
Haiti	22	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	27	--
Jamaica	278	431	454	190	200	360	--	--	932	981
Netherlands Antilles	--	--	180	--	--	--	--	--	180	--
Trinidad and Tobago	--	--	53	38	--	--	--	--	53	38
Total	2,252	1,684	42,358	7,280	281	417	250	147	45,141	9,528
South America:										
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	22	--	22	--
Brazil	--	--	81	--	--	--	--	--	81	--
Venezuela	--	--	12	13	--	--	--	--	12	13
Total	--	--	93	13	--	--	22	--	115	13
Europe:										
EC:										
Belgium and Luxembourg	--	--	7,283	16,636	1,630	--	--	--	8,913	16,636
France	--	--	303	160	--	--	--	--	303	160
Italy	--	--	2,521	775	--	--	--	--	2,521	775
Germany, West	--	378	131,555	102,100	--	--	2,553	--	134,108	102,478
Netherlands	--	714	479,306	487,363	3,062	11,269	192	--	473,560	499,346
Total	--	1,092	611,968	607,034	4,692	11,269	2,745	--	619,405	619,395
Other Western Europe:										
Greece	--	--	--	127	--	--	--	--	--	127
Ireland	--	--	36	49	--	--	--	--	36	49
Spain	--	--	346	--	--	--	--	--	346	--
Sweden	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Switzerland	--	--	87	10	112	--	210	--	409	10
United Kingdom	--	--	15,178	11,762	--	--	--	--	15,178	11,762
Total	--	20	15,647	11,948	112	--	210	--	15,969	11,968
Total Europe	--	1,112	627,615	618,982	4,804	11,269	2,955	--	635,374	631,363
Asia:										
Hong Kong	38	14	34	110	--	--	--	--	72	124
Japan	15,260	9,149	38	--	--	--	--	--	15,298	9,149
Korea, Republic of	--	--	--	22	--	--	--	--	--	22
Kuwait	--	--	500	--	--	--	--	--	500	--
Lebanon	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	20	--
Philippines	--	--	--	--	--	--	52	--	52	--
Thailand	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	11	--
Total	15,298	9,163	592	132	11	--	52	--	15,953	9,295
Africa:										
Morocco	--	--	22	--	--	--	--	--	22	--
South Africa, Republic of	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	5
Total	--	--	22	5	--	--	--	--	22	5
Oceania:										
Australia	--	--	36	--	--	--	--	--	36	--
French Pacific Islands	--	--	15	5	--	--	--	--	15	5
New Zealand	--	--	--	--	--	--	112	--	112	--
Trust Pacific Islands	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	7
Total	--	--	51	12	--	--	112	--	163	12
World total	17,550	11,959	670,731	4/ 626,433	5,096	11,686	3,391	147	696,768	4/ 650,225

1/ Includes bran, cracked wheat feed, crushed wheat feed, mixed wheat feed, flakes, middlings, red dog, scalpings, screenings, and shorts. 2/ Includes bran, cracked corn for animal feed, corn gluten feed, corn grits for animal feed, and corn gluten meal. 3/ Includes blowings and clippings, rice middlings, rye middlings, rye screenings, and grain screenings. 4/ Includes 9 short tons for Poland.

Alfalfa meal: U.S. exports by country of destination, 1969-70 and 1970-71 (July-June)

Destination	Alfalfa meal, dehydrated		Alfalfa meal, sun-cured		Total	
	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North and Central America and Caribbean:						
Canada	395	--	1,245	1,127	1,640	1,127
Mexico	2,093	939	193	50	2,286	989
Costa Rica	1,024	1,775	--	--	1,024	1,775
El Salvador	2,838	450	--	--	2,838	450
Guatemala	2,301	2,951	--	--	2,301	2,951
Honduras	598	994	--	6	598	1,000
Panama	983	1,408	--	--	983	1,408
Bahamas	2	25	118	--	120	25
Barbados	50	--	--	--	50	--
Dominican Republic	290	96	--	--	290	96
Jamaica	940	473	--	--	940	473
Netherlands Antilles	10	--	--	--	10	--
Trinidad and Tobago	45	46	--	--	45	46
Total	11,569	9,157	1,556	1,183	13,125	10,340
South America:						
Brazil	--	55	--	--	--	55
Guyana	--	18	--	--	--	18
Surinam	22	31	--	--	22	31
Venezuela	8,714	5,227	50	100	8,764	5,327
Total	8,736	5,331	50	100	8,786	5,431
Europe:						
EC:						
Belgium and Luxembourg	--	1,119	--	571	--	1,690
Netherlands	7,360	30,788	--	7,110	7,360	37,898
Germany, West	--	24,538	--	--	--	24,538
Total	7,360	56,445	--	7,681	7,360	64,126
Other Western Europe:						
United Kingdom	--	22	--	--	--	22
Total	--	22	--	--	--	22
Total Europe	7,360	56,467	--	7,681	7,360	64,148
Asia:						
Hong Kong	1,222	847	--	--	1,222	847
Japan	196,057	248,110	211,040	251,039	407,097	499,149
Korea, Republic of	--	137	--	--	--	137
Lebanon	50	--	--	--	50	--
Nansei Islands	--	--	--	1,213	--	1,213
Philippines	--	--	505	528	505	528
Republic of China (Taiwan)	1,100	--	1,212	--	2,312	--
Singapore	10,528	5,411	--	--	10,528	5,411
Thailand	--	--	19	--	19	--
Vietnam, South	44	4,668	--	--	44	4,668
Total	209,001	259,173	212,776	252,780	421,777	511,953
Africa:						
Ghana	--	83	--	--	--	83
Zaire	--	60	--	--	--	60
Total	--	143	--	--	--	143
World total	236,666	330,271	214,382	261,744	451,048	592,015

Feeds, Prepared and Other: U.S. exports by classification, 1966-67 through 1970-71 (July-June)

Commodity	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70		1970-71	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Short tons	1,000 dollars	Short tons	1,000 dollars	Short tons	1,000 dollars	Short tons	1,000 dollars	Short tons	1,000 dollars
Prepared Feeds:										
Poultry	162,824	19,055	144,374	16,770	130,374	15,745	130,434	16,635	142,149	18,859
Dairy	21,410	2,233	25,336	2,278	42,229	3,231	102,014	6,358	110,199	7,540
Other livestock	20,207	3,978	24,725	5,286	25,219	5,254	16,839	4,208	28,182	5,796
Total	204,441	25,266	194,435	24,334	197,822	24,230	249,287	27,201	280,530	32,195
Byproduct Feeds:										
Wheat byproducts	54,831	2,632	25,093	1,186	37,992	1,865	17,550	802	11,959	575
Corn byproducts	371,119	21,113	471,382	27,218	675,822	36,647	670,731	36,859	626,433	35,011
Rice bran & polishings	10,697	596	20,397	799	3,766	152	5,096	234	11,686	565
Other grain byproducts	1,552	75	1,179	69	4,111	238	3,391	128	147	13
Total	438,199	24,416	518,051	29,272	721,691	38,902	696,768	38,023	650,225	36,164
Alfalfa Meal:										
Dehydrated	198,042	10,790	181,370	10,409	239,231	12,504	236,666	12,677	330,271	17,162
Sun-cured	205,460	9,601	137,768	6,406	193,353	8,305	214,382	10,177	261,744	13,181
Total	403,502	20,391	319,138	16,815	432,584	20,809	451,048	22,854	592,015	30,343
Grand total	1,046,142	70,073	1,031,624	70,421	1,352,097	83,941	1,397,103	88,078	1,522,770	98,702

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Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.

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WORLD CORN PRODUCTION

JUMPS TO NEW HIGH IN 1971

World corn production in 1971 is estimated at 293 million metric tons, 16 percent above last year, on the basis of information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. The current estimate is 14 percent over the 1969 record. World corn area is estimated 4 percent above that of 1970.

The North American corn crop at 155 million tons, was up 31 percent. Canada produced 2.7 million tons, up 7 percent. The United States had a record corn harvest of 141.0 million tons, 35 percent above 1970 and 17 percent over the 1967 record. Yields gained 21 percent under favorable conditions in contrast to the blight and drought problems of last season. Mexican corn production is estimated at a record 9.5 million tons, up 3 percent.

The West European corn harvest is estimated at 17.2 million tons, up 6 percent. The EC crop totaled 13.6 million tons, up 7 percent. France produced 8.5 million tons, up 15 percent on increased area, while Italy had a 4.5-million-ton crop, down 6 percent because of hot, dry mid-season weather. Spain produced a record 2.0 million tons.

Eastern Europe had a record corn crop estimated at 24.8 million tons, some 4 million tons above 1970. Hungary, Bulgaria, and Romania all has sharply better crops, the latter in particular recovering from a poor 1970 season.

(Continued)

Corn production in the Soviet Union is estimated higher than last year but below the good 1969 outturn.

The 1971 corn harvest in Asia is estimated at 40.2 million tons, down 4 percent. The Indian crop was 12 percent lower on reduced yield.

In the Southern Hemisphere, planted area is indicated as lower in both Brazil and Argentina. However, growing conditions have been favorable in these countries as well as in South Africa.

CORN: AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, YEAR OF HARVEST, AVERAGE 1965-69, ANNUAL 1970 and 1971 1/

CONTINENT AND COUNTRY	AREA 2/			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	AVE.1965-69	1970	1971 3/	AVE.1965-69	1970	1971 3/	AVE.1965-69	1970	1971 3/
	1,000 HA	1,000 HA	1,000 HA	QU/HA	QU/HA	QU/HA	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT
NORTH AMERICA:									
CANADA	354	484	540	50.9	53.0	50.9	1,802	2,563	2,746
COSTA RICA	68	64	64	10.6	10.2	10.2	72	65	65
EL SALVADOR	197	206	208	12.3	17.6	18.0	243	363	375
GUATEMALA	766	844	844	9.3	9.0	9.3	714	760	782
HONDURAS	390	272	267	9.1	12.7	10.6	354	346	283
MEXICO	7,617	8,000	9,000	10.7	11.5	10.6	8,160	9,200	9,500
NICARAGUA	225	250	240	8.8	9.0	8.8	199	225	210
PANAMA	106	100	100	8.1	8.2	8.2	86	82	82
UNITED STATES	22,930	23,213	25,936	48.6	45.0	54.4	111,448	104,393	141,020
TOTAL 4/	32,810	33,591	37,357	37.5	35.2	41.5	123,198	118,122	155,188
SOUTH AMERICA:									
ARGENTINA	3,539	4,210	4,000	21.4	23.6	---	7,564	9,930	---
BRAZIL	9,433	11,489	11,000	13.1	11.8	---	12,396	13,500	---
CHILE	78	77	83	33.9	33.9	---	265	261	---
COLOMBIA	828	715	800	10.6	10.3	10.3	878	740	825
ECUADOR	211	---	225	8.7	---	10.2	184	---	230
PARAGUAY	176	150	---	12.2	12.0	---	215	180	---
PERU	357	380	---	16.4	16.4	---	586	625	---
URUGUAY	192	182	190	6.6	9.0	---	127	164	---
VENEZUELA	562	588	---	10.8	12.1	---	608	710	---
TOTAL 4/	15,587	18,221	17,623	14.8	14.6	15.2	23,049	26,560	26,819
EUROPE:									
FRANCE	1,010	1,463	1,635	45.5	50.7	52.1	4,593	7,420	8,517
GERMANY, WEST	48	99	120	46.1	51.2	50.0	221	507	600
ITALY	1,000	1,026	1,100	38.4	46.1	40.5	3,837	4,729	4,450
TOTAL EC	2,058	2,588	2,855	42.0	48.9	47.5	8,651	12,656	13,567
AUSTRIA	71	124	129	52.8	49.4	49.6	375	612	640
GREECE	141	159	161	25.2	33.3	34.9	355	530	562
PORTUGAL	452	418	384	12.0	13.9	11.7	540	581	451
SPAIN	498	575	600	25.9	32.5	33.5	1,288	1,868	2,010
TOTAL WESTERN EUROPE	3,220	3,964	4,129	34.8	42.0	41.7	11,208	16,247	17,230
BULGARIA	566	700	725	33.8	34.4	41.4	1,911	2,411	3,000
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	146	128	150	30.7	40.6	40.0	448	520	600
HUNGARY	1,241	1,187	1,320	31.4	34.3	37.9	3,902	4,072	5,000
ROMANIA	3,290	3,028	3,350	21.6	21.1	26.9	7,108	6,395	9,000
YUGOSLAVIA	2,483	2,352	2,426	28.8	29.5	29.6	7,146	6,933	7,179
TOTAL EASTERN EUROPE	7,727	7,395	7,971	26.5	27.5	31.1	20,515	20,331	24,779
TOTAL EUROPE	10,947	11,259	12,100	29.0	32.5	34.7	31,723	36,578	42,009
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	3,482	3,400	4,100	22.2	22.1	23.2	7,740	7,500	9,500
AFRICA:									
EGYPT	618	632	---	36.7	37.9	---	2,267	2,393	---
KENYA	1,196	1,250	---	12.3	12.0	---	1,466	1,500	---
MOROCCO	450	493	500	5.6	5.6	7.9	250	276	395
SOUTH AFRICA, REP OF	5,349	5,311	---	11.8	16.2	---	6,291	8,582	---
TOTAL 4/	14,850	15,518	15,282	12.3	13.6	12.7	18,221	21,039	19,475
ASIA:									
CHINA-MAINLAND	10,000	10,000	---	24.1	25.0	---	24,100	25,000	---
CHINA,REP OF(TAIWAN)	21	23	25	24.2	24.8	32.0	51	57	80
INDIA	5,400	5,839	5,800	10.1	12.7	11.2	5,460	7,413	6,500
INDONESIA	2,906	3,017	2,687	9.3	8.1	8.0	2,709	2,888	2,138
JAPAN	22	12	11	26.4	27.5	26.4	58	33	29
KOREA,REP OF	45	47	47	11.6	14.5	14.5	52	68	68
PAKISTAN	597	643	648	10.8	11.2	11.3	645	720	732
PHILIPPINES	2,238	2,437	2,500	7.4	8.2	8.0	1,646	2,004	2,000
THAILAND	659	720	720	20.1	27.1	28.8	1,324	1,950	2,075
TURKEY	659	648	650	14.8	16.0	16.9	976	1,040	1,100
TOTAL 4/	23,175	23,986	23,638	16.4	17.3	17.0	37,902	41,998	40,172
OCEANIA:									
AUSTRALIA	75	79	---	20.6	29.2	---	155	231	---
NEW ZEALAND	6	12	---	58.8	63.3	---	35	76	---
TOTAL 4/	81	91	114	23.5	33.7	29.4	190	307	335
WORLD TOTAL 4/	100,932	106,066	110,214	24.0	23.7	26.6	242,024	252,094	293,498

1/ Years shown refer to year of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1971 is combined with estimates for the Southern Hemisphere harvest which begin late in 1971 and ends early in 1972. 2/ Harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.

GRAIN
FG 3-72
February 1972

ARGENTINA'S 1970-71 GRAIN

EXPORTS EXPAND 14 PERCENT

Grain exports from Argentina in 1970-71 increased 14 percent from July-June 1969-70. Corn, oats, barley, and sorghum increased while wheat and rye dropped.

Wheat exports for July-June 1970-71 amounted to 1.5 million metric tons, a decrease of 22 percent over the previous year. Brazil was the major market taking 37 percent of all wheat exported. Italy was second with 36 percent. Exports of durum surpassed 600,000 tons, more than 50 percent above last year.

Corn exports amounted to 5.2 million tons for the year 1970-71. An increase of 21 percent over last year. Italy, the largest market, took 52 percent of all corn exported.

Sorghum exports for 1970-71 were 65 percent higher than the previous year. Shipments to Japan, the largest market, declined slightly, but this was offset by expanded exports to Spain and the EC.

Exports of barley, oats, and rye combined totaled 344,000 metric tons for 1970-71 compared to 196,000 tons last year.

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Grains and Feeds Circular
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GRAINS: Argentine exports by country of destination, July-June 1969-70 and July-June 1970-71

Destination	July-June 1969-70							July-June 1970-71						
	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum 1/	Total	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total
	1,000 Metric Tons													
North America:														
U.S. and Possessions:														
United States	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Puerto Rico	--	--	4	--	--	--	4	--	--	2	--	--	--	2
Barbados	--	--	2/	--	--	2/	2/	--	--	1	--	--	1	2
El Salvador	4	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Honduras	4	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Martinique	--	--	1	--	--	2/	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Mexico	--	--	--	8	--	--	8	--	--	--	7	--	--	7
Trinidad and Tobago	--	--	1	--	--	2/	1	--	--	2/	1	--	2/	1
Total	8	--	6	8	--	2/	22	--	--	4	8	--	1	13
South America:														
Bolivia	22	--	--	--	--	--	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Brazil	945	--	--	20	2	2	969	570	--	--	25	7	2	604
Chile	132	--	75	4	--	--	211	108	--	280	2	--	--	390
Colombia	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	28	5	--	--	33
Ecuador	--	--	--	2	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Paraguay	48	--	--	--	--	--	48	29	--	--	--	--	--	29
Peru	179	--	--	--	--	--	179	93	--	--	--	--	--	93
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	--	2/	2/	--	--	2/	--	--	2/	2/
Venezuela	--	--	26	--	--	21	47	--	--	43	--	--	54	97
Total	1,326	--	101	27	2	23	1,479	800	--	351	32	7	56	1,246
Western Europe:														
EC:														
Belgium and Luxembourg	20	3	138	3	2	115	281	5	2/	98	--	--	148	251
France	16	--	3	--	--	1	20	19	--	29	--	--	--	48
Germany, West	7	--	106	27	2	8	150	1	--	77	9	--	92	179
Italy	400	--	2,205	31	27	10	2,673	546	--	2,717	154	100	6	3,523
Netherlands	37	5	299	43	--	146	530	9	4	116	25	--	200	354
Total	480	8	2,751	104	31	280	3,654	580	4	3,037	188	100	446	4,355
Other Western Europe:														
Austria	--	--	10	--	--	2	12	--	--	10	--	--	1	11
Denmark	--	--	--	1	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Norway	--	10	23	--	--	--	33	--	5	--	--	--	--	5
Portugal	22	--	17	--	--	--	39	--	--	86	--	--	--	86
Spain	--	--	725	3	--	70	798	12	--	1,035	--	--	439	1,486
Sweden	--	--	2	--	--	2/	2	--	--	--	--	--	2/	2/
Switzerland	--	1	--	1	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
United Kingdom	11	--	198	--	--	39	248	2	--	169	--	--	95	266
Total	33	11	975	5	--	112	1,136	14	5	1,300	--	--	535	1,854
Eastern Europe:														
Czechoslovakia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	15
Hungary	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
USSR	--	--	1	--	--	25	26	--	--	156	--	--	--	156
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Total	--	--	1	--	--	25	26	--	--	172	--	--	--	172
Total Europe	513	19	3,727	109	31	417	4,816	594	9	4,509	188	100	981	6,381
Asia:														
Cyprus	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
India	55	--	--	--	--	--	55	16	--	--	--	--	--	16
Israel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Japan	--	--	451	--	--	1,081	1,532	--	--	229	--	--	993	1,222
Lebanon	8	--	9	--	--	--	17	7	--	19	--	--	20	46
Malaya	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	4
Syria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	52	--	--	--	--	--	52
Rep. of China (Taiwan)	--	--	40	--	--	--	40	--	--	124	--	--	--	124
Turkey	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	63	--	500	--	--	1,081	1,644	75	--	376	--	--	1,013	1,464
Africa:														
Algeria	40	--	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Libya	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	41	--	--	--	--	--	41
Mauritania	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Senegal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sudan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--	13
Tanzania	--	--	12	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	40	--	12	--	--	2	54	54	--	--	--	--	--	54
World total	1,950	19	4,346	144	33	1,523	8,015	1,523	9	5,240	228	107	2,051	9,158

1/ Includes small quantities of millet. 2/ Less than 500 metric tons.

Foreign Agricultural Service
Grain and Feed Division, CAB/SSS

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GRAIN
FG 4-72
March 1972

SHORT-RUN OUTLOOK FOR ARGENTINE CORN AND SORGHUM EXPORTS 1/

Based on conditions as of mid-February, 1972, it is expected that Argentina in 1972-73 (April-March) will export about 4.2 million tons of corn and sorghum compared to 8.4 million in 1971-72. Shipments by quarters, including forecasts for the 1972-73 period, are given below:

Argentina: Corn and Grain Sorghum Exports by Quarters

	Quarterly				Annual		
	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-March	Apr.-June	Apr.-March	July-June	Oct.-Sept.
	1,000 m.t.						
Corn							
1969-70	966	234	720	2,425	3,953	4,345	4,673
1970-71	1,294	799	914	2,233	5,464	5,240	5,588
1971-72	1,642	1,230	(950)	(1,500)	(6,070)	(5,322)	(4,280)
1972-73	(600)	(400)	(700)		(3,200)		
Grain Sorghum							
1969-70	185	77	412	826	1,463	1,500	1,661
1970-71	346	233	298	1,265	1,703	2,142	2,319
1971-72	523	238	(300)	(400)	(2,329)	(1,461)	(1,138)
1972-73	(200)	(100)	(300)		(1,000)		

1/ Report based on field travel by Gordon Lloyd, FAS Grain Division, and subsequent reports of Argentine conditions through the end of February, 1972.

Note: All tonnages are metric.

Corn

The 1971-72 Argentine corn crop has been plagued by serious problems. Seeding was delayed in some areas by a lack of moisture and others by too much moisture. Frost hit the early seeded corn in October which is not too unusual and actual damage was slight. However, frost again occurred in early December over a large portion of the commercial producing area. This was especially noticeable in low areas where the top leaves were brown and lower leaves green. Later in December hot weather with over a week of temperatures 100° or higher accompanied by dry weather hit the main growing area when the early corn was in the flowering stage. Pollination was affected and many of the ears were poorly filled. In the eastern part of the producing area the corn developed well and the late planted corn could produce excellent yields if rains are adequate.

The Government's report on farmers intentions to plant indicated a 3 percent decline from 1970-71. The main reasons were probably the sharp decline in world corn prices which occurred just prior to seeding time and competition from livestock due to high cattle prices. The seed companies indicated that nearly the same quantity of seed had been sold this year as last year. However, abandonment this year will likely be higher than in 1970-71 as some fields were already being grazed. About mid-January hail and high winds swept across an area of about 100,000 hectares. Some of these fields were re-seeded to sunflower or grain sorghum, but many had just been pastured.

With the weather problems this year yields are expected to be below the relatively high level last year. This combined with the likely reduction in harvested area will result in a crop of about 7 million tons, 30 percent below last year's crop of 9.9 million. Trade estimates range from 6.5 to 7.5 million tons. Near ideal conditions would be needed to harvest a crop of 7.5 million.

With a crop of 7.0 million tons, export availability would be about 3.2 million tons for 1972-73 (April-March). This is about half the estimated 6.1 million exported in 1971-72. As of January 1, 1972 about 500,000 tons of old crop corn was still available for export with over half of this already sold. Exports of new crop corn are expected to be very limited in February as the northern crop is greatly reduced and poor pastures there will require greater grain feeding even though most of it will be to carry the cattle until pastures improve. Shipment of new crop corn from the main producing area is expected to be quite heavy beginning about mid-March. Even with the smaller availability for exports and large storage capacity in the country, one-half of expected exports will likely move in the first quarter (April-June). Two countries, Italy and Spain are expected to take nearly the entire quantity in 1972-73 since these countries still pay a premium for the Argentine flint corn.

Grain Sorghum

Dry weather delayed normal seeding of grain sorghum this year. Producers were still seeding in January after December rains. However, this late seeding runs risk of early frost. The first official survey indicated

that farmers were planning to seed 3.25 million hectares to grain sorghum this year, 4 percent greater than last year. Seed companies confirmed that more seed was sold this year than in 1970. Poor germination, reseeding and less favorable moisture conditions are expected to result in greater abandonment. Yields will likely be well below last year's level. Production is estimated at 3 million tons, one-third below the 4.7 million produced last year. Final outturn could be as low as 2.5 million tons, but, on the other hand, if moisture conditions are favorable and frost is later than normal this year, production could still surpass 3.5 million tons.

As of January 1 about 200,000 tons of old crop sorghum remained to be exported and most had already been sold. Early production in the north was hard hit this year and limited quantities are expected to be shipped in February. Assuming a crop of 3 million tons, exports in 1972-73 (April-March) are projected at 1 million tons compared to 2.3 million in 1971-72. Shipments are expected to be concentrated in the April-September period.

Export Taxes

Since such a large percentage of corn and grain sorghum production is exported the world price level is extremely important to the producers. However, there is a buffer between world prices and the producer in the form of two types of export taxes, specific and retention. The several specific taxes are constant and total 4 percent on corn and grain sorghum. The retention taxes are generally increased with a devaluation of the peso in order to maintain some control over domestic prices. As of January 10, 1972 the corn and sorghum retention tax was 25 percent with several increases having occurred with the devaluations in 1971. These taxes are charged against export index values rather than actual sale prices. The index as of February 10 was $55 per ton for corn and $52 for grain sorghum. These values are adjusted periodically to reflect changes in world prices.

Grain exporting in Argentina is further complicated by strong controls on exchange of foreign earnings. The official exchange rate has been fixed at 5 pesos per dollar since August 24, 1971. The exporters were required to exchange their foreign earnings at this official rate until October 20, even though the financial market rate had risen to about 10 pesos per dollar. Beginning October 20 exporters were allowed to exchange 20 percent of their foreign earnings at the financial market rate. The percentage was increased to 30 percent on December 9 which at that time meant a combined rate of 5.75 pesos per dollar. The exchange tax of .45 pesos per dollar was dropped on December 20 but was nearly offset by an increase in the retention tax. As of February 1 few export sales of new crop grain had been made because of the high export taxes.

Prices

Corn prices were fairly high early in the year but fell sharply when it became evident that the U.S. was going to harvest a large crop. The support

prices were announced in May but because of rising costs were increased again in October. Market prices were still above the support level which has little if any influence on production. Average price per 100 kg. in December at Buenos Aires was corn 20 pesos ($40 per ton) and grain sorghum 22 pesos ($44 per ton) using the official exchange rate of 5 pesos per dollar. Variable corn production costs based on August 30, 1971 prices were estimated to have increased about 60 percent over the 1970 level.

Corn and Sorghum Support Prices

	1971	1972	% Increase	1971	1972
	(Pesos per Kilogram)			($ per M.T.) 1/	
Corn	14.00	17.75	27	35.00	35.50
Sorghum	11.00	14.30	30	27.50	28.60

1/ Exchange rate was 4 pesos per dollar in 1971 and 5 pesos in 1972.

Seed Situation

Total seed corn production for the country could be 10-15 percent below last year. However, several companies had considerable stocks left over from last year so that no shortage of corn or grain sorghum seed is expected in 1972. Practically all the corn seed this year is resistant to blight as producers quickly switched production plans from the Texas T type to resistant varieties.

Storage and Drying Facilities

There has been an increase in country storage facilities. In addition practically each storage installation has at least one dryer. There is a joint program by the National Bank of Argentina, Railroads and the National Grain Board to expand storage facilities about 600,000 tons. The facilities must be located on the railroad and 75 percent of grain shipped must go by rail. Grain dryers are also eligible to be purchased under this program.

Argentina: Corn supply and distribution

Marketing year	Acreage: Planted	Acreage: Harvested	Yield	Production	Carry-in April 1/	Total Supply	Apparent Consumption 2/	Exports	Carryout March 30 1/
	1,000 hectares	1,000 hectares	Kg. per hectare	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
Average 1935-35/ 1938-39	6,423	4,364	1,808	7,892	--	--	--	6,398	--
1951-52	2,439	1,714	1,558	2,670	91	2,761	1,973	480	308
1952-53	2,532	1,431	1,425	2,040	308	2,348	1,591	633	124
1953-54	3,354	2,856	1,507	3,550	124	3,674	2,434	1,150	90
1954-55	3,268	2,414	1,843	4,450	90	4,540	2,426	2,050	64
1955-56	3,002	1,863	1,367	2,546	64	2,610	2,193	268	149
1956-57	2,888	2,240	1,727	3,870	149	4,019	2,701	1,206	112
1957-58	2,740	1,957	1,378	2,698	112	2,810	1,859	793	158
1958-59	2,860	2,448	1,963	4,806	158	4,964	2,767	2,093	104
1959-60	2,894	2,361	2,089	4,932	104	5,036	2,033	2,728	275
1960-61	3,062	2,415	1,701	4,108	275	4,383	2,291	2,068	24
1961-62	3,222	2,744	1,767	4,850	24	4,874	3,021	1,838	15
1962-63	3,300	2,757	1,894	5,220	15	5,235	2,325	2,889	21
1963-64	3,420	2,645	1,648	4,360	21	4,381	1,726	2,590	65
1964-65	3,778	2,971	1,801	5,350	65	5,415	1,949	3,442	24
1965-66	3,693	3,062	1,678	5,140	24	5,164	2,427	2,687	25
1966-67	3,921	3,275	2,150	7,040	25	7,065	3,029	4,022	14
1967-68	4,156	3,450	2,466	8,000 3/	14	8,014	3,853	4,128	33
1968-69	4,473	3,378	1,942	6,560	33	6,593	3,151	3,442	12
1969-70	4,595	3,556	1,929	6,860	12	6,872	2,911	3,953	8
1970-71	4,666	4,017	2,330	9,360	8	9,368	3,886	5,464	18
1971-72 4/	4,993	4,066	2,442	9,930	18	9,948	3,858	6,070	20
1972-73 5/	4,400	3,500	2,000	7,000	20	7,020	3,800	3,200	20

1/ Carryover in licensed facilities as reported by the National Grain Board; farm stocks are not included. 2/ Residual. 3/ U.S. Agricultural Attache estimate, official estimate was 8.51 million tons. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Forecast.

Note: Crop years have been shifted up one year to marketing year; i.e., 1967-68 marketing year is the Argentine 1966-67 crop year.

Source: National Grain Board, Boletin Mensual No. 75, September 1969 for years through 1968-69; for later years, U.S. Agricultural Attache and other Grain Board reports.

Argentina: Grain Sorghum supply and distribution

Marketing year	Acreage: Planted	Acreage: Harvested	Yield	Production	Carry-in April 1 1/	Total Supply	Apparent Consumption 2/	Exports	Carryout March 30 1/
	1,000 hectares	1,000 hectares	Kg. per hectare	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
1951-52	37	14	1,088	15	--	--	15	--	--
1952-53	54	19	751	14	--	--	7	7	--
1953-54	38	16	950	15	--	--	15	--	--
1954-55	59	24	1,725	41	--	--	41	--	--
1955-56	81	32	1,797	58	--	--	58	--	--
1956-57	139	61	1,360	83	--	--	75	8	--
1957-58	179	70	1,670	117	--	--	97	20	--
1958-59	418	248	2,457	609	--	--	436	173	--
1959-60	682	418	1,739	727	--	--	604	123	--
1960-61	730	364	1,673	609	22	631	555	69	7
1961-62	937	553	2,265	1,252	7	1,259	910	335	14
1962-63	1,075	646	2,159	1,394	14	1,408	1,039	363	6
1963-64	1,072	574	1,660	952	6	958	363	568	27
1964-65	1,218	724	1,751	1,267	27	1,294	629	656	9
1965-66	1,246	588	1,458	857	9	866	726	127	13
1966-67	1,346	836	2,549	2,130	13	2,143	1,045	1,085	13
1967-68	1,454	764	1,805	1,380	13	1,393	962	422	9
1968-69	1,841	1,083	1,752	1,897	9	1,906	1,086	811	9
1969-70	2,151	1,302	1,908	2,484	9	2,493	1,027	1,463	3
1970-71	2,568	1,872	2,041	3,820	3	3,823	2,112	1,703	8
1971-72 3/	3,122	2,235	2,085	4,660	8	4,668	2,328	2,330	10
1972-73 4/	2,640	1,700	1,765	3,000	10	3,010	2,000	1,000	10

1/ Carryover in licensed facilities as reported by the National Grain Board; farm stocks are not included. 2/ Residual. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Forecast.

Note: Crop years have been shifted up one year to marketing years; i.e., 1967-68 marketing year is the Argentine 1966-67 crop year.

Source: National Grain Board, Boletin Mensual No. 75, September 1969 for period from 1960-61 through 1968-69; for earlier years, calendar year exports and official crop estimates; for later years, U.S. Agricultural Attache and other Grain Board reports.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.

GRAIN
FG 5-72
March 1972

CURRENCY ADJUSTMENTS AND COMMON MARKET GRAIN PRICES

Recent changes in exchange rates among several of the world's major currencies have focused particular interest upon the effect that these changes have upon EC grain price levels. Implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy for grains in the European Community (EC) rests upon a system of unified prices and a common import barrier known as a variable levy. Because EC member countries each have different currencies, the common price and the variable levy for each grain is expressed in terms of what is known as the Unit of Account (UA). The UA represents the same content of gold as the U.S. dollar, and the value of one UA is also translated into currencies of the member countries by use of the prevailing gold parity for each.

Since the common grain price system came into effect on July 1, 1967, there have been only two currency adjustments which affected the system. In August of 1969, the French franc was devalued by 11.2 percent vis-a-vis gold, the currencies of other EC member countries, and the dollar. In October 1969, the German mark was revalued by 9.3%. In both cases, EC's UA relationships were adjusted accordingly, and eventually, price support levels, import levies, and export restitutions for the two countries were forced to adjust in a corresponding manner. Although certain transitional measures were applied to offset or delay price adjustments, the changes which otherwise would have occurred were as follows:

Illustrative Changes in French and German Barley Prices
Before and After 1969 Currency Value Changes

FRANCE	French Francs Per Metric Ton		Units of Account (and U.S.$) Per Metric Ton	
	Before	After (in absence of transitional measures)	Before	After (in absence of transitional measures)
Support Price 1/	391	441	79.26	79.26
World Price	247	278	50.00	50.00
Levy	247	278	50.00	50.00
Levy Paid Price of Imported Grain	494	556	100.00	100.00
Export Subsidy	247	278	50.00	50.00
W. GERMANY	**German Marks Per Metric Ton**		**Units of Account (and U.S.$) Per Metric Ton**	
Support Price 1/	339	310	84.75	84.75
World Price	200	183	50.00	50.00
Levy	200	183	50.00	50.00
Levy Paid Price of Imported Grain	400	366	100.00	100.00
Export Subsidy	200	200	50.00	50.00

1/ The August 1 intervention price for 1969/70 in the most surplus area.

In the 1969 situation, the unified price system was left largely undisturbed. Relationships between gold, Dutch Guilders, Belgian Francs, Italian Lire and U.S. dollars were all unchanged. Both support prices and the levy-paid price of imported grain declined in Germany in terms of marks, but this was offset substantially by a combination of direct payments to German grain producers and intervention measures in the following two years and by upward adjustments of the general level of EC grain prices in 1971/72. In terms of German currency, the original prices governing at the beginning of 1969/70 and the payments and price adjustments of subsequent years were as follows:

Transitional German Measures of Grain
Price Protection After 1969 Revaluation
(Based Upon Barley Prices)

	(- - - - 1969-70 - - - -)			1970-71	1971-72 1/
	Before Oct. 27	Oct. 27 Dec. 31	After Dec. 31		
	- - - - - German Marks Per Metric Ton - - - - -				
Support Price 2/	338.5	338.5	309.7	309.7	322.2
(EC Support Price in UA per m.t.) 2/	(84.62) - - - - -

Transitional French Measures on Grain Prices
After 1969 Devaluation
(Based Upon Barley Prices)

	1969-70		1970-71		1971-72
	Before Devaluation	After Devaluation	Until Feb. 22	After Feb. 22	
	- - - - -French Francs Per Metric Ton - - - - -				
EC Support Price (Temporarily Suspended in France) 1/	391.3	440.7	440.7	440.7	457.8
(EC Support Price in UA or $ per metric ton)	79.26	79.26	79.26	79.26	82.42
Interim Support Price in France 1/	391.3	391.3	407.0	420.7	457.8
Producer Tax	14.5	14.5	18.4	18.4	28.4
Net Support Price	376.8	376.8	388.6	402.3	449.4
World Price 2/	208.0	234.0	309.9	309.9	271.8
EC Import Levy 2/	252.1	283.6	207.7	207.7	271.8
Interim French Levy Reduction 2/	--	52.1	35.4	20.8	--
Net Import Levy in Franch 2/	252.1	231.5	172.3	186.9	271.8
Levy Paid Price of Imported Grain	460.1	465.5	482.2	496.8	543.6
Export Subsidy Net in France 3/	229.6	206.2	92.3	106.9	222.2

1/ August 1 intervention price in the most surplus area.
2/ Data for each year are based on both the threshold prices and the average level of world prices prevailing for the month of August.
3/ Interim reductions were same as applied to EC import levy.

Adjustments to 1971/72 Situation More Complicated

With the currency changes agreed in late December, 1971, by the "Group of Ten" Finance Ministers in Washington, the ultimate effect upon EC grain prices is more complicated than that which followed the adjustments of 1969. In this instance, Germany and the Benelux countries are all revaluing their currencies upward, but Germany by a larger amount. At the same time Italy is devaluing the lira by a small margin and the U.S. proposes to devalue the dollar by 8.57 percent. In one sense, the current adjustment represents less disturbance to EC grain price levels than the 1969 adjustment, since the extent of divergence between currencies of EC member countries is much smaller. This can be illustrated as follows:

Divergence in EC Common Grain Price Levels Required
by 1969 and 1971/72 Currency Adjustments

Assuming no Exceptions or Transitional Measures
(Levels Preceding Currency Adjustments = 100)

	Before 1969 Adjust.	After 1969 Adjust.	Before 1971 Adjust.	After 1971 Adjust. 1/
Germany in German Marks	100.0	91.5	100.0	95.6
France in Francs	100.0	112.5	100.0	100.0
Belgium in Francs	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.3
Netherlands in Guilders	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.3
Italy in Lira	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.9
Range of Divergence	-0-	21.0	-0-	5.3

1/ Assumes new parity rates and no change in gold - UA relationship.

A difference arises, however, as a result of the proposed change in the relationship between gold and the U.S. dollar. This seems to open up the question of the gold content of the UA itself. Since the previous value of the UA was arbitrarily related to the U.S. dollar, opportunity arises for the value of the UA to be arbitrarily redefined, perhaps in terms of one of the revalued currencies. Since the French Franc has been neither revalued nor devalued in terms of gold, its relationship to the UA would not be changed so long as the UA too is neither revalued or devalued in terms of gold; similarly, support and protection levels for grain would be completely unaffected so far as French producers and users of grain are concerned. On the other hand, this would mean that support and protection levels would fall in Germany and the Benelux countries by the amount of their respective revaluations in relation to gold, and would rise in Italy by the amount of that country's devaluation.

If, on the other hand, the UA were revalued by the same amount, for example, as Benelux-country currencies, prices and protection in those countries would be the ones left undisturbed, while those in France would rise by the amount of the UA revaluation, those in Germany would fall by a correspondingly smaller amount and those in Italy would rise correspondingly more. For the support prices this can be illustrated as follows:

Possible Changes in EC National-Currency Grain Support Price Levels for 1972/73

	Currency Unit	Aug.1'67 Level	Aug.1'71 Level	(Possible Changes) Due to Currency Adjustments: With no UA Revaluation in Terms of Gold.	With UA Revaluation 1/ (Benelux Level)	Due to Recommended 2/ General Price Increases for 1972/73 1/	Net Increase Over 1971 Level 3/: Amount	Percentage
		(per metric ton)						(%)
Wheat								
Germany	German Mark	378.4	353.5	-15.6	-5.7	+12.2	6.5	1.8
France	French Franc	453.5	517.9	0	+13.9	+18.6	32.5	6.3
Belgium	Belgian Franc	4,863.0	4,966.0	-134.0	0	+179.0	179.0	3.6
Italy	Lire	59,420.0	58,760.0	+552.0	+2,174.1	+2,112.5	4,286.6	7.3
Netherlands	Guilders	355.2	362.3	-9.8	0	+12.7	12.7	3.5
Barley								
Germany	German Mark	325.5	322.2	-14.2	-5.2	+12.0	6.8	2.1
France	French Franc	379.4	457.8	0	+12.4	+18.0	30.4	6.6
Belgium	Belgian Franc	4,176.0	4,528.0	-62.2	0	+172.0	172.0	3.8
Italy	Lire	52,030.0	53,950.0	+507.0	+1,996.2	2,125.4	4,121.6	7.6
Netherlands	Guilders	305.5	330.8	-8.9	0	+12.6	12.6	3.8
Corn								
France	French Franc	380.2	440.5	0	+11.9	0	11.9	2.7
Italy	Lire	48,130.0	49,570.0	+466.0	+1,834.1	0	1,834.1	3.7

1/ Assumes UA is revalued in line with Benelux currencies.
2/ As recommended by EC Commission.
3/ Due to combined currency adjustment, UA revaluation at Benelux level, and recommended price increase.

Still another possible factor in the EC grain price situation is the possibility that the general EC-wide price level (in Units of Account) might be increased beginning with the 1972/73 season. Such increases would, of course, tend to eliminate or reduce the grain price reductions which certain member countries will otherwise suffer due to the price adjustment. The EC's executive body, the Commission, has already recommended certain price increases to the Common Markets' Council of Ministers and the Council's decision could occur within the next few weeks.

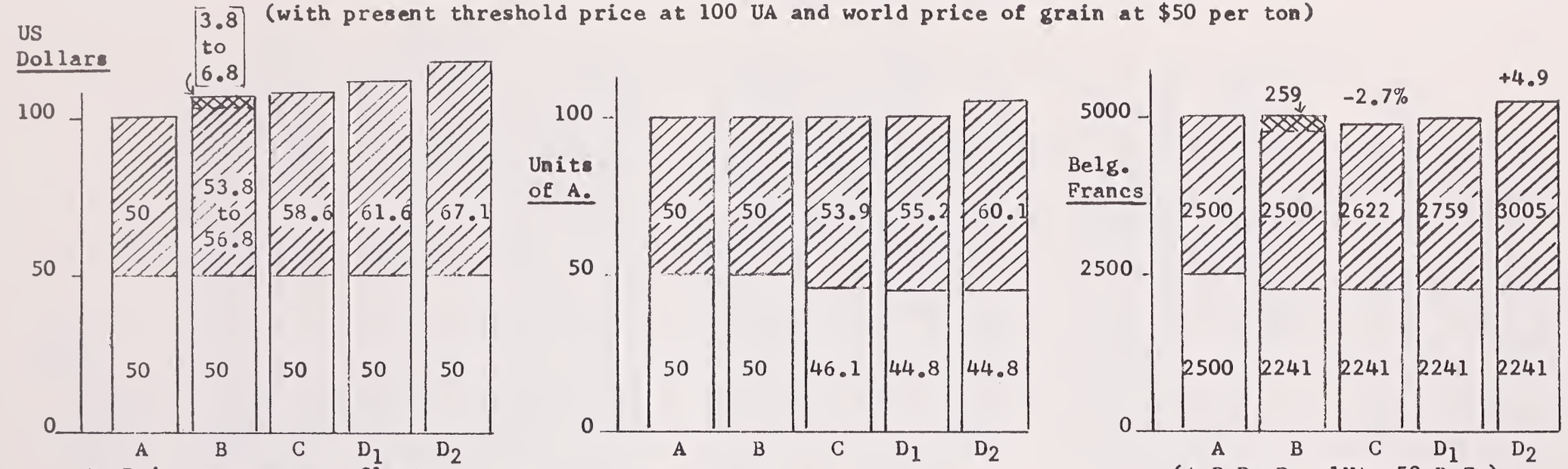
As for protection against third country grain, the end result of these changes and alternatives is further complicated by the compensatory taxes which were recently imposed at different levels by each of the EC countries to offset the spread between Member State price levels. However, the effects upon the levy and upon the cost of imported grain to an EC buyer can be graphically illustrated for each EC country and in both dollar and UA terms, using a threshold price of 100 units of account per metric ton (actual EC threshold prices for grains vary from as low as 91.98UA for oats to as high as 125.25UA for durum) and assuming a situation where the world price is $50 per ton. (see illustration on following page)

Generally, the effect of the currency changes, including the possible upward revaluation of the unit of account in terms of gold, is to produce changes in costs of imported grain which parallel the changes occurring in each country for support price levels. With no change in the relationship between gold and the unit of account, the cost of foreign grain to importers in France remains unchanged, while it rises less than 1 percent in Italy and declines by 2.7 percent and 4.4 percent, respectively, in the Benelux countries and Germany. Where the unit of account is revalued upward in line with the new parity for Benelux currencies, the effect upon cost of imported grain becomes neutral in the Benelux countries, while in Germany it declines by only 1.6 percent and in France and Italy it increases by 2.7 percent and 3.7 percent, respectively.

In all cases, the amount of local currency which must be paid for the grain itself (i.e., before levies) remains unaffected by a change in the unit of account relationship to gold. Variation in the final cost of imported grain, however, arises from the fact that the levy, in terms of units of account, automatically increases to offset the "reduced world price" which results when the unit of account is revalued upward vis-a-vis gold and/or the currency of the foreign supplier country. Levy increases in terms of a local currency are also partly explained, of course, by the fact that when the unit of account is revalued upward vis-a-vis gold and in relation to that currency, it also takes a correspondingly greater amount of the local currency to pay the expense of a levy which is expressed in units of account.

If a decision is made to increase the general level of EC grain prices as has recently been recommended by the EC Commission, threshold prices would as usual be raised in general conformity with the increased support prices, and levies would be forced upward by the same amount. Assuming no adjustment of the relationship between gold and the unit of account, an increase in the general

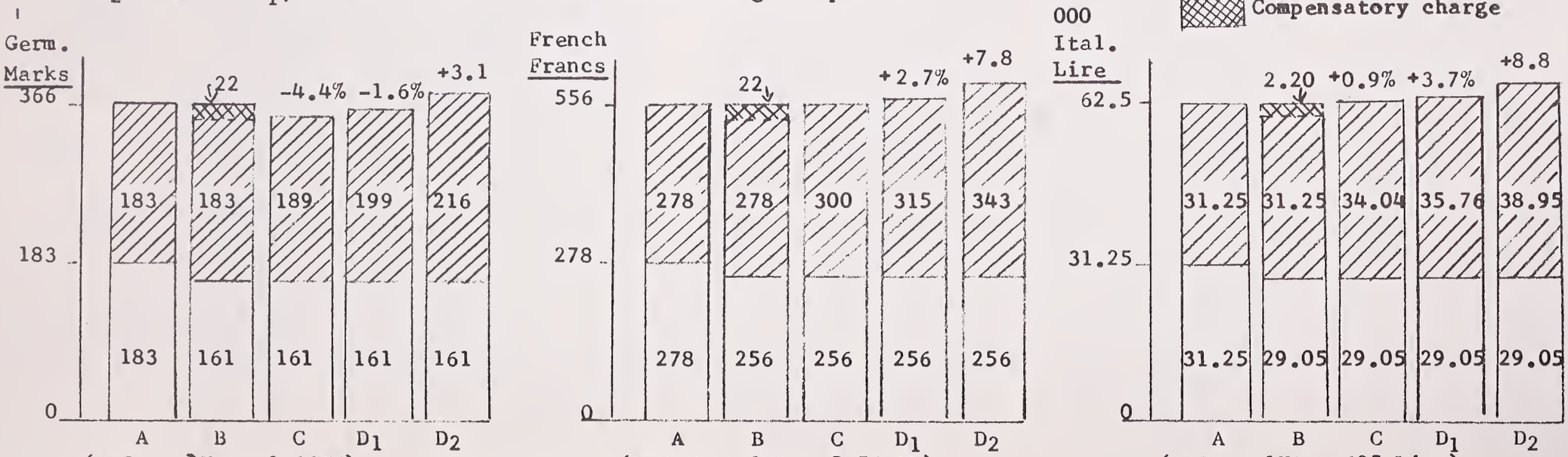
Illustration of Cost of Imported Grain to Buyers in the EC
(with present threshold price at 100 UA and world price of grain at $50 per ton)



A= Prior to currency float.
B= With compensatory system, assuming exchange rates corresponding **exactly** to the newly agreed parities.
C= With proposed gold parities and same gold-UA relationship; (assuming parity changes of 8.57% for US, 1% for Italy, 3% for Benelux and 5% for Germany)
D_1= With unit of Account revalued in terms of gold by 3 percent.
D_2= Same as D_1, but with EC-wide 4.9% increase in grain prices.

(A,B,D_1,D_2--1UA= 50 B.F.)
(C -- 1UA= 48.65 B.F.)

CIF Price
Levy
Compensatory charge



(A,B -- 1UA = 3.66DM)
(C -- 1UA = 3.50 DM)
(D_1,D_2 -- 1UA = 3.60 DM)

(A,B,C -- 1UA = 5.56 FF)
(D_1,D_2 -- 1UA = 5.71 FF)

(A,B -- 1UA = 625 Lire)
(C -- 1UA = 630.9 Lire)
(D_1,D_2 -- 1UA = 648.1 Lire)

level of grain prices by 4.6 percent would be sufficient to negate the reduction in the cost of imported grain which will otherwise occur from currency adjustments in Germany. At the same time, however, such a combination would produce a price increase of over 5.5 percent in Italy.

Alternatively, if the unit of account were adjusted upward in line with the Benelux currencies, only a 1.8 percent general increase in common market grain price levels would be sufficient to negate the reduction on the German side while, at the other extreme, such combination would still produce an increase of 5.5 percent in the cost of imported grain in Italy.

Finally, if the unit of account were revalued in line with the Benelux currencies, and if the EC Council of Ministers accepts the full increase of nearly 5 percent in the general level of grain prices as recommended for 1972/73 by the Commission, the end result in terms of the cost of foreign grain to users in the EC would be net increases of about 3.1 percent in Germany, 4.9 percent in the Benelux countries, 7.8 percent in France, and 8.8 percent in Italy. Assuming a world price of $50 per metric ton, the EC grain import levy by then would have increased, as compared with the level which existed before any of the 1971/72 currency adjustments began, by about 20 percent in terms of units of account. In terms of the local currencies which importers in each of the member countries must pay, however, the total rise in the levy would be 33 Marks in Germany (18 percent), 505 Francs in Belgium (20 percent), 65 Francs in France (23 percent), and 7,700 Lira in Italy (25 percent). With world prices higher than $50 per ton, these percentage increases become even larger.

In terms of U.S. dollars, at any level of world price, the percentage increases in levies under the various adjustments now being considered become larger due to the relative appreciation of all EC currencies vis-a-vis the dollar.

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GRAIN
FG 7-72
May 1972

GRAIN STOCKS OF MAJOR EXPORTERS ON JANUARY 1 GAIN 12 PERCENT

Stocks of wheat, rye, barley, oats, and corn held by the four major exporting countries on January 1, 1972, totaled 256 million metric tons, 12 percent more than a year earlier, according to Foreign Agricultural Service estimates.

Wheat stocks on January 1 in the United States, Canada, Argentina, and Australia were down 3 percent at 85.2 million tons. Stocks of rye and barley each gained 25 percent to 2.3 and 24.8 million tons, respectively. Oats were up 3 percent at 21.8 million tons, while corn stocks rose 23 percent to 121.5 million tons.

Stocks of the five grains in the United States totaled 183.7 million tons, 18 percent higher than on January 1, 1971. U.S. wheat stocks were 10 percent higher at 42.3 million tons. Rye was up 31 percent at 1.4 million tons. Barley and oats each gained 3 percent to 8.6 and 13.6 million tons, respectively. U.S. corn stocks rose 24 percent to 117.9 million tons. Additionally, the United States held 18.2 million tons of grain sorghum, up 16 percent.

(Continued)

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GRAIN
FG 6-72
March 1972

WORLD PRODUCTION OF WHEAT A RECORD, RYE GAINS SHARPLY, IN 1971

WHEAT

World wheat production in 1971 is estimated at a record 313 million metric tons, 9 percent above the 1970 harvest, on the basis of information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. The current estimate is 2 percent above the previous record of 1968. World wheat area gained 3 percent in 1971 while yield rose 6 percent.

North American wheat production totaled 60.9 million tons, for a 25 percent gain. Canadian production at 14.3 million tons was 58 percent above 1970, a year in which area was halved under special government programs. The United States harvested a record 44.6 million tons of wheat in 1971, up 20 percent for the year and 4 percent above the previous high in 1968. Harvested area was up 10 percent and yield 9 percent. Mexican wheat production at 1.95 million tons was down 11 percent on reduced area.

The South American wheat crop is estimated at a near-average 9.0 million tons, 13 percent above 1970. The Argentine harvest is estimated at 5.2 million tons, 22 percent above the previous poor crop, but still below average. The Brazilian crop is estimated 15 percent higher at 2.0 million tons.

West European wheat production, totaling 50.7 million tons, was 16 percent above the 1970 outturn. The EC harvest at 34.2 million tons was also 16 percent higher. France, Italy, West Germany, and the United Kingdom all had record crops with exceptional yields.

(Continued)

WHEAT: AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, YEAR OF HARVEST, AVERAGE 1965-69, ANNUAL 1970 AND 1971 1/

CONTINENT AND COUNTRY	AREA 2/			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	AVE.1965-69	1970	1971 3/	AVE.1965-69	1970	1971 3/	AVE.1965-69	1970	1971 3/
	1,000 HA	1,000 HA	1,000 HA	QU/HA	QU/HA	QU/HA	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT
NORTH AMERICA:									
CANADA	11,534	5,052	7,781	16.1	17.9	18.3	18,527	9,023	14,253
GUATEMALA	38	40	38	7.6	8.0	7.9	29	32	30
MEXICO	751	715	615	25.4	30.8	31.7	1,911	2,200	1,950
UNITED STATES	21,128	17,864	19,609	18.2	20.9	22.8	38,475	37,291	44,620
TOTAL	33,451	23,671	28,043	17.6	20.5	21.7	58,942	48,546	60,853
SOUTH AMERICA:									
ARGENTINA	5,331	3,332	4,200	12.2	12.8	12.4	6,481	4,250	5,200
BRAZIL	610	1,769	2,000	9.2	9.8	10.0	559	1,732	2,000
CHILE	737	727	650	16.6	18.5	17.7	1,222	1,343	1,150
COLOMBIA	95	46	42	10.9	10.9	10.7	104	50	45
ECUADOR	69	75	70	9.0	8.8	8.6	62	66	60
PERU	150	146	150	9.4	8.7	9.3	141	127	140
URUGUAY	400	337	340	9.5	11.5	11.0	379	388	375
TOTAL	7,392	6,432	7,452	12.1	12.4	12.0	8,947	7,956	8,970
EUROPE:									
BELGIUM	208	183	193	37.8	39.1	47.4	786	715	915
FRANCE	4,093	3,760	3,977	33.9	34.4	38.6	13,886	12,922	15,360
GERMANY, WEST	1,435	1,493	1,544	37.5	37.9	46.3	5,380	5,662	7,142
ITALY	4,213	4,138	4,163	22.7	23.3	24.2	9,580	9,631	10,070
LUXEMBOURG	16	11	12	27.6	25.5	32.5	44	28	39
NETHERLANDS	154	141	142	44.4	45.6	49.7	684	643	706
TOTAL EC	10,118	9,726	10,031	30.0	30.4	34.1	30,360	29,601	34,232
AUSTRIA	300	275	274	30.7	29.5	34.4	920	810	942
DENMARK	101	115	121	45.0	44.5	47.9	455	512	579
FINLAND	235	175	173	20.2	23.4	23.8	475	409	412
GREECE	1,023	920	956	17.7	21.4	20.2	1,813	1,970	1,930
IRELAND	75	95	92	35.3	35.4	35.3	265	336	325
NORWAY	4	4	4	27.0	30.0	32.5	11	12	13
PORTUGAL	583	602	538	9.5	9.0	15.5	552	540	835
SPAIN	4,081	3,700	3,600	12.4	11.0	15.0	5,068	4,060	5,387
SWEDEN	246	265	237	38.4	36.3	40.7	944	962	964
SWITZERLAND	101	95	94	36.0	32.7	35.6	364	311	335
UNITED KINGDOM	935	1,010	1,091	39.3	41.3	43.1	3,676	4,174	4,700
TOTAL WESTERN EUROPE	17,801	16,982	17,211	25.2	25.7	29.4	44,802	43,697	50,654
ALBANIA	124	---	---	8.6	---	---	107	---	---
BULGARIA	1,089	1,014	1,000	26.5	30.0	28.0	2,887	3,037	2,800
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	940	1,075	1,130	28.0	29.5	35.1	2,633	3,171	3,970
GERMANY EAST	526	598	600	36.7	35.7	33.3	1,940	2,132	2,000
HUNGARY	1,160	1,274	1,274	24.5	21.3	30.7	2,838	2,718	3,912
POLAND	1,761	1,985	2,062	22.8	23.2	25.7	4,007	4,608	5,300
ROMANIA	2,901	2,312	2,498	17.9	14.5	21.6	5,204	3,350	5,400
YUGOSLAVIA	1,884	1,931	1,926	23.5	20.7	29.1	4,424	3,790	5,611
TOTAL EASTERN EUROPE 4/	10,386	10,224	10,625	23.1	22.4	27.4	24,039	22,931	29,118
TOTAL EUROPE 4/	28,186	27,206	27,836	24.5	24.5	28.7	68,941	66,628	79,772
U.S.S.R. (EUROPE AND ASIA)	68,169	65,200	64,500	9.8	12.3	11.6	66,900	80,000	75,000
AFRICA:									
ALGERIA	1,976	2,352	---	6.4	6.3	---	1,256	1,480	---
EGYPT	538	548	---	25.9	29.5	---	1,395	1,617	---
ETHIOPIA	432	---	---	7.5	---	---	323	---	---
KENYA	150	128	133	13.3	13.8	13.9	200	177	185
MOROCCO	1,762	1,879	1,800	8.2	10.0	12.0	1,448	1,870	2,155
SOUTH AFRICA	1,404	1,930	2,010	7.0	7.1	7.5	985	1,374	1,515
SUDAN	68	---	---	11.6	---	---	79	---	---
TUNISIA	814	750	735	4.7	4.9	8.2	381	365	600
TOTAL 4/	7,144	8,095	7,855	8.5	9.0	9.9	6,066	7,293	7,789
ASIA:									
AFGHANISTAN	2,551	2,700	---	9.6	8.7	---	2,451	2,350	---
CHINA-MAINLAND	24,500	24,300	24,400	8.9	10.1	---	21,820	24,500	---
CYPRUS	59	40	65	13.0	12.3	13.8	77	49	90
INDIA	13,982	16,626	17,892	9.9	12.1	13.0	13,860	20,093	23,247
IRAN	4,180	4,200	4,000	8.8	9.0	7.5	3,678	3,800	3,000
ISRAEL	85	107	113	18.5	11.7	16.8	157	125	190
JAPAN	372	229	166	27.3	20.7	26.5	1,016	474	440
JORDAN	250	245	291	7.2	3.1	7.2	180	77	209
KOREA,REP OF	154	159	---	21.2	22.5	---	327	357	---
LEBANON	60	61	60	9.3	8.2	7.5	56	50	45
NEPAL	133	150	150	14.8	16.7	11.7	197	250	175
PAKISTAN	5,666	6,349	6,103	9.1	11.7	10.8	5,170	7,399	6,588
SYRIA	933	850	875	6.6	5.9	6.9	620	500	600
TURKEY	7,575	8,200	8,100	10.9	9.8	13.0	8,266	8,000	10,500
TOTAL 4/	62,376	66,296	66,825	9.5	10.4	10.7	59,023	69,114	71,794
OCEANIA:									
AUSTRALIA	8,979	6,479	7,261	11.8	12.2	11.5	10,590	7,890	8,344
NEW ZEALAND	109	96	---	33.5	33.8	---	365	324	---
TOTAL 4/	9,087	6,575	7,362	12.1	12.5	11.8	10,956	8,214	8,698
WORLD TOTAL 4/	215,808	203,475	209,873	13.0	14.1	14.9	279,775	287,751	312,876

1/ Years shown refer to year of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1971 is combined with estimates for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1971 and end early in 1972. 2/ Harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown.

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RYE: AREA, YIELD AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, YEAR OF HARVEST, AVERAGE 1965-69, ANNUAL 1970 AND 1971 1/

CONTINENT AND COUNTRY	AREA 2/			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	AVE.1965-69	1970	1971 3/	AVE.1965-69	1970	1971 3/	AVE.1965-69	1970	1971 3/
	1,000 HA	1,000 HA	1,000 HA	QU/HA	QU/HA	QU/HA	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT
NORTH AMERICA:									
CANADA.....	305	411	444	12.6	13.9	14.2	383	570	629
UNITED STATES.....	500	605	735	14.2	16.3	17.6	712	986	1,294
TOTAL.....	804	1,016	1,179	13.6	15.3	16.3	1,095	1,556	1,923
SOUTH AMERICA:									
ARGENTINA.....	490	242	400	6.5	5.0	6.3	321	121	250
TOTAL.....	490	242	400	6.5	5.0	6.3	321	121	250
EUROPE:									
BELGIUM.....	28	21	26	30.4	31.0	33.1	85	65	86
FRANCE.....	182	142	128	19.0	21.3	22.6	345	302	289
GERMANY, WEST.....	992	865	865	29.8	30.8	35.1	2,952	2,665	3,032
ITALY.....	44	35	32	18.2	19.4	17.2	80	68	55
LUXEMBOURG.....	3	1	2	22.7	30.0	25.0	7	3	5
NETHERLANDS.....	76	56	57	29.6	30.7	36.7	225	172	209
TOTAL EC.....	1,325	1,120	1,110	27.9	29.2	33.1	3,694	3,275	3,676
AUSTRIA.....	146	137	145	26.2	26.5	31.1	382	363	451
DENMARK.....	50	44	42	30.9	30.5	33.6	154	134	141
FINLAND.....	88	66	59	16.6	19.8	21.5	146	131	127
GREECE.....	12	6	7	10.8	11.7	10.0	13	7	7
NORWAY.....	1	2	2	26.0	25.0	25.0	3	5	5
PORTUGAL.....	262	233	219	6.8	6.7	7.4	179	157	163
SPAIN.....	376	306	300	9.3	8.4	9.0	350	256	271
SWEDEN.....	60	78	82	28.2	28.8	36.1	169	225	296
SWITZERLAND.....	15	11	11	35.2	40.9	36.4	53	45	40
UNITED KINGDOM.....	5	4	5	26.0	32.5	30.0	13	13	15
TOTAL WESTERN EUROPE...	2,340	2,007	1,982	22.0	23.0	26.2	5,156	4,611	5,192
BULGARIA.....	33	24	26	11.9	12.1	12.5	39	29	25
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....	348	200	190	21.6	20.7	31.6	751	414	600
GERMANY EAST.....	753	680	650	23.7	21.8	23.1	1,782	1,483	1,500
HUNGARY.....	209	149	127	11.7	10.4	14.2	245	155	180
POLAND.....	4,288	3,413	3,711	18.7	15.9	23.4	8,022	5,433	8,700
ROMANIA.....	68	44	47	11.5	10.2	11.1	78	45	52
YUGOSLAVIA.....	136	112	120	11.4	11.3	11.3	155	127	135
TOTAL EASTERN EUROPE...	5,835	4,622	4,865	19.0	16.6	23.0	11,073	7,686	11,192
TOTAL EUROPE	8,175	6,629	6,847	19.9	18.6	23.9	16,229	12,297	16,384
U.S.S.R. (EUROPE AND ASIA) ...	12,704	10,000	10,000	9.6	11.0	11.0	12,200	11,000	11,000
ASIA:									
TURKEY.....	717	650	700	10.8	10.5	12.9	771	680	900
TOTAL.....	717	650	700	10.8	10.5	12.9	771	680	900
WORLD TOTAL	22,890	18,537	19,126	13.4	13.8	16.0	30,616	25,654	30,527

1/ Years shown refer to year of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1971 is combined with estimates for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1971 and end early in 1972. 2/ Harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary.

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The East European wheat crop is estimated at 29.1 million tons, up 27 percent. Most countries of the region showed good recovery from poor performance in 1970. East Germany and Czechoslovakia were exceptions with slightly smaller harvests.

The 1971 wheat crop in the Soviet Union is estimated at 75 million tons, down from 80 million, with small reductions in area and yield.

The African wheat harvest is estimated at 7.8 million tons, up 7 percent. Good crops in Morocco and South Africa provided the principal change.

Asian wheat production is estimated at 71.8 million tons, 4 percent above the 1970 crop. India and Turkey had record harvests. On the other hand, crops in the intermediate countries of Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan were reduced by drought.

Australia's 1971 wheat crop is estimated at 8.3 million tons, up 6 percent, on somewhat larger area.

RYE

World production of rye in 1971 is estimated at 30.5 million tons, 19 percent above 1970 and the largest crop since 1968. Improved yields accounted for most of the increase.

North American rye production, at 1.9 million tons, was 24 percent above that of the previous year. The Canadian crop was 10 percent higher at 629,000 tons. The United States produced 1.3 million tons of rye in 1971, 31 percent above 1970 and the largest crop since 1942.

Western Europe harvested 5.2 million tons of rye in 1971, up 13 percent for the year but equal to the 1965-69 average. The West German crop, at 3.0 million tons, gained 14 percent on good yield.

East European rye production is estimated at 11.2 million tons, 46 percent above the poor outturn in 1970. The Polish crop is estimated at 8.7 million tons, up 60 percent under much improved growing conditions.

The Soviet rye crop is estimated at 11 million tons, the same level as in 1970. Turkish production is estimated at 900,000 tons, up from 680,000 in 1970.

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.

GRAIN
FG 7-72
May 1972

GRAIN STOCKS OF MAJOR EXPORTERS ON JANUARY 1 GAIN 12 PERCENT

Stocks of wheat, rye, barley, oats, and corn held by the four major exporting countries on January 1, 1972, totaled 256 million metric tons, 12 percent more than a year earlier, according to Foreign Agricultural Service estimates.

Wheat stocks on January 1 in the United States, Canada, Argentina, and Australia were down 3 percent at 85.2 million tons. Stocks of rye and barley each gained 25 percent to 2.3 and 24.8 million tons, respectively. Oats were up 3 percent at 21.8 million tons, while corn stocks rose 23 percent to 121.5 million tons.

Stocks of the five grains in the United States totaled 183.7 million tons, 18 percent higher than on January 1, 1971. U.S. wheat stocks were 10 percent higher at 42.3 million tons. Rye was up 31 percent at 1.4 million tons. Barley and oats each gained 3 percent to 8.6 and 13.6 million tons, respectively. U.S. corn stocks rose 24 percent to 117.9 million tons. Additionally, the United States held 18.2 million tons of grain sorghum, up 16 percent.

(Continued)

Canada held 46.6 million tons of grain on January 1, 1 percent higher for the year. Wheat stocks in Canada declined 11 percent to 26.2 million tons. Barley stocks jumped 45 percent to 12.5 million tons and rye was up 4 percent at 704,000. Oats and corn were little changed.

Argentine grain stocks totaling 8.7 million tons were up 10 percent. Supplies of wheat were 8 percent above a year earlier at 5.6 million tons. Stocks of rye, barley, and oats were all substantially larger. Corn at 1.9 million tons was little changed.

Australian grain stocks on January 1 declined 14 percent, to 16.7 million tons. Wheat stocks were off 23 percent at 11.1 million tons. Barley rose 23 percent to 3.3 million tons and oats were 9 percent higher at 2.3 million tons.

GRAINS: Estimated Stocks in Principal Exporting Countries, January 1, 1955-72 1/

Country and year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Corn	Total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
United States:						
Average 1955-59	42,140	605	7,146	13,812	85,308	149,011
1960	51,029	508	7,860	11,118	110,337	180,852
1961	56,282	660	7,794	12,367	119,050	196,153
1962	53,968	483	7,315	11,249	114,173	187,188
1963	49,451	610	7,533	11,177	107,112	175,883
1964	43,926	381	7,250	11,220	111,354	174,131
1965	39,446	540	6,747	10,310	100,479	157,522
1966	36,360	732	6,549	11,067	102,650	157,358
1967	28,552	721	6,409	9,607	93,406	138,695
1968	32,988	705	6,601	9,481	108,136	157,911
1969	36,624	618	8,090	11,379	107,528	164,239
1970	41,762	758	9,291	12,850	109,641	174,302
1971	38,512	1,057	8,289	13,249	94,905	156,012
1972 2/	42,277	1,384	8,553	13,591	117,915	183,720
Canada:						
Average 1955-59	23,759	549	5,613	5,774	3/	35,695
1960	23,133	305	5,704	5,090	3/	34,232
1961	25,446	356	5,400	5,398	3/	36,600
1962	18,234	203	3,484	4,318	3/	26,239
1963	20,820	229	3,767	6,354	3/	31,170
1964	24,603	305	5,334	6,710	3/	36,952
1965	22,260	376	4,480	5,726	1,003	33,845
1966	22,725	495	5,125	5,689	1,186	35,220
1967	25,529	526	6,520	5,117	1,219	38,911
1968	27,313	408	6,271	4,475	1,448	39,915
1969	30,729	353	7,970	5,111	1,524	45,687
1970	37,576	498	9,908	5,853	1,500	55,335
1971	29,497	676	8,626	5,488	1,611	45,898
1972 2/	26,203	704	12,519	5,490	1,626	46,542
Argentina:						
Average 1955-59	7,838	853	1,206	958	1,016	11,871
1960	7,076	965	1,160	1,016	1,397	11,614
1961	5,307	560	870	943	635	8,315
1962	5,715	533	827	870	1,143	9,088
1963	4,900	203	435	508	890	6,936
1964	9,335	533	1,197	1,030	890	12,985
1965	11,630	655	805	840	950	14,880
1966	8,807	256	400	486	1,160	11,109
1967	5,960	255	410	515	1,595	8,735
1968	7,603	344	592	665	1,549	10,753
1969	6,800	340	525	450	1,725	9,840
1970	6,500	350	500	340	625	8,315
1971	5,200	125	325	340	1,955	7,945
1972 2/	5,600	235	485	450	1,930	8,700
Australia:						
Average 1955-59	5,900	3/	949	964	3/	7,813
1960	6,668	3/	870	1,452	3/	8,990
1961	8,573	3/	1,415	1,626	3/	11,614
1962	6,940	3/	893	1,350	3/	9,183
1963	8,410	3/	1,002	1,524	3/	10.936
1964	8,790	3/	1,100	1,600	3/	11,490
1965	10,342	3/	1,168	1,850	3/	13,360
1966	7,275	3/	925	1,140	3/	9,340
1967	12,770	3/	1,474	1,905	3/	16,149
1968	9,781	3/	948	1,444	3/	12,173
1969	14,720	3/	1,748	1,972	3/	18,440
1970	17,309	3/	1,975	1,896	3/	21,180
1971	14,501	3/	2,650	2,125	3/	19,276
1972 2/	11,101	3/	3,259	2,312	3/	16,672
Total:						
Average 1955-59	79,637	2,007	14,914	21,508	86,324	204,390
1960	87,906	1,778	15,594	18,676	111,734	235,688
1961	95,608	1,576	15,479	20,334	119,685	252,682
1962	84,857	1,219	12,519	17,787	115,316	231,698
1963	83,581	1,042	12,737	19,563	108,002	224,925
1964	86,654	1,219	14,881	20,560	112,244	235,558
1965	83,678	1,571	13,200	18,726	102,432	219,607
1966	75,167	1,483	12,999	18,382	104,996	213,027
1967	72,811	1,502	14,813	17,144	96,220	202,490
1968	77,685	1,457	14,412	16,065	111,133	220,752
1969	88,873	1,311	18,333	18,912	110,777	238,206
1970	103,147	1,606	21,674	20,939	111,766	259,132
1971	87,710	1,858	19,890	21,202	98,471	229,131
1972 2/	85,181	2,323	24,816	21,843	121,471	255,634

1/ Data for Northern Hemisphere countries represent stocks remaining on January 1; estimates for Southern Hemisphere countries include the recently harvested new crop of small grains as well as stocks of old grain on January 1. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Production small and stocks of minor importance.

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.

GRAIN
FG 8-72
May 1972

RECORD WORLD WHEAT CROP IN 1971; RYE GAINS SHARPLY

WHEAT

World wheat production in 1971 is estimated at a record 314 million metric tons, 9 percent above 1970 and 2 percent over the previous 1968 high. World wheat area was up 2 percent and yield gained 6 percent. Good weather favored larger outturns in all regions except the Soviet Union.

Wheat production in North America rose 25 percent to 60.9 million tons. The Canadian crop at 14.3 million tons was 58 percent larger for the year. Good yield plus sizable expansion in area accounted for the gain. The Mexican harvest was down 11 percent, at 2.0 million tons, mainly a result of diverting land to other uses. The United States produced 44.6 million tons of wheat in 1971, up 20 percent for the year and 4 percent over the previous record in 1968. Area was up 10 percent, while yield rose 9 percent under mostly excellent weather conditions.

South American wheat production totaled 8.9 million tons, up 11 percent. Argentina showed a 22 percent gain and Brazil one of 15 percent, both on increased area.

European wheat crops were at record levels in contrast to poor outturns in 1970. The West European harvest totaled 50.6 million tons, up 16 percent. The EC produced 34.0 million tons, up 15 percent. France, Italy, West Germany, and the United Kingdom had record harvests.

(Continued)

WHEAT: AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, YEAR OF HARVEST, AVERAGE 1965-69. ANNUAL 1970 and 1971 1/

CONTINENT AND COUNTRY	AREA 2/ AVE.1965-69	AREA 2/ 1970	AREA 2/ 1971 3/	YIELD AVE.1965-69	YIELD 1970	YIELD 1971 3/	PRODUCTION AVE.1965-69	PRODUCTION 1970	PRODUCTION 1971 3/
	1,000 HA	1,000 HA	1,000 HA	QU/HA	QU/HA	QU/HA	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT
NORTH AMERICA:									
CANADA	11,534	5,052	7,781	16.1	17.9	18.3	18,527	9,023	14,253
GUATEMALA	38	40	38	7.6	8.0	7.9	29	32	30
MEXICO	751	715	615	25.4	30.8	31.7	1,911	2,200	1,950
UNITED STATES	21,128	17,864	19,609	18.2	20.9	22.8	38,475	37,291	44,620
TOTAL	33,451	23,671	28,043	17.6	20.5	21.7	58,942	48,546	60,853
SOUTH AMERICA:									
ARGENTINA	5,331	3,332	4,137	12.2	12.8	12.6	6,481	4,250	5,200
BRAZIL	610	1,769	2,150	9.2	9.8	9.3	559	1,734	2,000
CHILE	737	727	701	16.6	18.8	16.4	1,222	1,368	1,150
COLOMBIA	95	46	42	10.9	10.9	10.7	104	50	45
ECUADOR	69	75	70	9.0	8.8	8.6	62	66	60
PERU	150	146	150	9.4	8.7	9.3	141	127	140
URUGUAY	400	337	338	9.5	11.5	8.5	379	388	287
TOTAL	7,392	6,432	7,588	12.1	12.4	11.7	8,947	7,983	8,882
EUROPE:									
BELGIUM	208	192	200	37.8	38.3	45.8	786	735	915
FRANCE	4,093	3,760	4,029	33.9	34.4	37.5	13,886	12,922	15,100
GERMANY, WEST	1,435	1,493	1,544	37.5	37.9	46.3	5,380	5,662	7,142
ITALY	4,213	4,138	3,952	22.7	23.3	25.5	9,580	9,630	10,070
LUXEMBOURG	16	11	12	27.6	25.5	32.5	44	28	39
NETHERLANDS	154	142	142	44.4	45.3	49.6	684	643	705
TOTAL EC	10,118	9,736	9,879	30.0	30.4	34.4	30,360	29,620	33,971
AUSTRIA	300	275	274	30.7	29.5	35.5	920	810	974
DENMARK	101	115	121	45.0	44.5	48.4	455	512	586
FINLAND	235	176	173	20.2	23.2	25.6	475	409	443
GREECE	1,023	920	960	17.7	21.4	20.1	1,813	1,970	1,933
IRELAND	75	95	92	35.3	35.4	35.3	265	336	325
NORWAY	4	4	3	27.0	30.0	33.3	11	12	10
PORTUGAL	583	602	640	9.5	9.0	13.0	552	540	835
SPAIN	4,081	3,700	3,600	12.4	11.0	15.0	5,068	4,060	5,387
SWEDEN	246	265	237	38.4	36.3	40.7	944	962	964
SWITZERLAND	101	95	94	36.0	32.7	35.6	364	311	335
UNITED KINGDOM	935	1,010	1,091	39.3	41.3	44.2	3,676	4,174	4,824
TOTAL WESTERN EUROPE	17,801	16,993	17,164	25.2	25.7	29.5	44,902	43,716	50,587
ALBANIA	124	---	---	8.6	---	---	107	---	---
BULGARIA	1,089	1,014	1,008	26.5	29.9	30.3	2,887	3,032	3,053
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	940	1,081	1,136	28.0	29.4	35.0	2,633	3,174	3,978
GERMANY EAST	528	598	600	36.7	35.7	34.2	1,940	2,132	2,050
HUNGARY	1,160	1,276	1,276	24.5	21.3	30.2	2,838	2,718	3,850
POLAND	1,761	1,985	2,060	22.8	23.2	26.5	4,007	4,608	5,460
ROMANIA	2,901	2,321	2,498	17.9	14.5	22.4	5,204	3,356	5,585
YUGOSLAVIA	1,884	1,831	1,929	23.5	20.7	29.1	4,424	3,790	5,604
TOTAL EASTERN EUROPE 4/	10,386	10,241	10,642	23.1	22.4	27.9	24,039	22,935	29,705
TOTAL EUROPE 4/	28,186	27,234	27,806	24.5	24.5	28.9	68,941	66,651	80,292
U.S.S.R. (EUROPE AND ASIA)	68,169	65,200	63,100	9.8	12.3	11.9	66,900	80,000	75,000
AFRICA:									
ALGERIA	1,976	2,352	---	6.4	6.3	---	1,256	1,480	---
EGYPT	538	548	569	25.9	29.5	30.3	1,395	1,617	1,724
ETHIOPIA	432	---	---	7.5	---	---	323	---	---
KENYA	150	128	133	13.3	14.1	16.5	200	180	220
MOROCCO	1,762	1,879	1,800	8.2	10.0	12.3	1,448	1,870	2,207
SOUTH AFRICA	1,404	1,930	2,010	7.0	7.2	8.1	985	1,396	1,620
SUDAN	68	---	---	11.6	---	---	79	---	---
TUNISIA	814	750	735	4.7	6.0	8.2	381	450	600
TOTAL 4/	7,144	8,095	7,855	8.5	9.1	10.2	6,066	7,403	7,981
ASIA:									
AFGHANISTAN	2,551	2,700	---	9.6	8.7	---	2,451	2,350	---
CHINA-MAINLAND	24,500	24,300	24,400	8.9	10.1	9.6	21,920	24,500	23,500
CYPRUS	59	50	65	13.0	9.8	13.8	77	49	90
INDIA	13,982	16,626	17,892	9.9	12.1	13.0	13,860	20,093	23,247
IRAN	4,180	4,200	4,000	8.8	9.0	7.5	3,678	3,800	3,000
ISRAEL	85	107	113	18.5	11.7	16.8	157	125	190
JAPAN	372	229	166	27.3	20.7	26.5	1,016	474	440
JORDAN	250	245	291	7.2	3.1	7.2	180	77	209
KOREA, REP OF	154	159	143	21.2	22.5	22.5	327	357	322
LEBANON	60	61	60	9.3	8.2	7.5	56	50	45
NEPAL	133	150	150	14.8	16.7	11.7	197	250	175
PAKISTAN	5,666	6,349	6,103	9.1	11.7	10.8	5,170	7,399	6,588
SYRIA	933	850	875	6.6	5.9	6.9	620	500	600
TURKEY	7,575	8,200	8,100	10.9	9.8	13.0	8,266	8,000	10,500
TOTAL 4/	62,378	66,306	66,808	9.5	10.4	10.7	59,023	69,114	71,756
OCEANIA:									
AUSTRALIA	8,979	6,479	7,261	11.8	12.2	11.6	10,590	7,890	8,453
NEW ZEALAND	109	96	120	33.5	34.0	35.3	365	326	423
TOTAL	9,087	6,575	7,381	12.1	12.5	12.0	10,956	8,216	8,876
WORLD TOTAL 4/	215,808	203,513	208,581	13.0	14.1	15.0	279,775	287,913	313,640

1/ Years shown refer to year of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1971 is combined with estimates for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1971 and end early in 1972. 2/ Harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and other foreign source materials.

RYE: AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, YEAR OF HARVEST, AVERAGE 1965-69, ANNUAL 1970 and 1971 1/

CONTINENT AND COUNTRY	AREA 2/			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	AVE.1965-69	1970	1971 3/	AVE.1965-69	1970	1971 3/	AVE.1965-69	1970	1971 3/
	1,000 HA	1,000 HA	1,000 HA	QU/HA	QU/HA	QU/HA	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT
NORTH AMERICA:									
CANADA	305	411	444	12.6	13.9	14.2	383	570	629
UNITED STATES	500	605	735	14.2	16.3	17.6	712	986	1,294
TOTAL	804	1,016	1,179	13.6	15.3	16.3	1,095	1,556	1,923
SOUTH AMERICA:									
ARGENTINA	490	242	426	6.5	5.0	5.9	321	121	250
TOTAL	490	242	426	6.5	5.0	5.9	321	121	250
EUROPE:									
BELGIUM	28	21	26	30.4	31.0	33.1	85	65	86
FRANCE	182	127	142	19.0	21.9	20.4	345	278	289
GERMANY, WEST	992	865	855	29.8	30.8	35.5	2,952	2,665	3,032
ITALY	44	35	29	18.2	19.4	19.0	80	68	55
LUXEMBOURG	3	1	2	22.7	30.0	25.0	7	3	5
NETHERLANDS	76	57	60	29.6	30.2	34.8	225	172	209
TOTAL EC	1,325	1,106	1,114	27.9	29.4	33.0	3,694	3,251	3,676
AUSTRIA	146	137	145	24.2	26.5	30.9	382	363	448
DENMARK	50	44	42	30.9	30.5	35.7	154	134	150
FINLAND	88	65	59	16.6	20.2	22.4	146	131	132
GREECE	12	6	7	10.8	11.7	11.4	13	7	8
NORWAY	1	2	1	26.0	25.0	50.0	3	5	5
PORTUGAL	262	233	219	6.8	6.7	7.4	179	157	163
SPAIN	376	306	300	9.3	8.4	8.9	350	256	267
SWEDEN	60	80	82	28.2	28.4	36.3	169	227	298
SWITZERLAND	15	11	12	35.2	40.9	35.0	53	45	42
UNITED KINGDOM	5	4	6	26.0	32.5	26.7	13	13	16
TOTAL WESTERN EUROPE	2,340	1,994	1,987	22.0	23.0	26.2	5,156	4,589	5,205
BULGARIA	33	22	20	11.9	12.7	12.0	39	28	24
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	348	219	190	21.6	20.7	26.1	751	454	496
GERMANY EAST	753	680	650	23.7	21.8	22.3	1,782	1,483	1,450
HUNGARY	209	149	127	11.7	10.4	16.9	245	155	215
POLAND	4,288	3,413	3,711	18.7	15.9	21.1	8,022	5,433	7,830
ROMANIA	68	44	47	11.5	9.5	11.1	78	42	52
YUGOSLAVIA	136	112	110	11.4	11.3	12.2	155	127	134
TOTAL EASTERN EUROPE	5,835	4,639	4,855	19.0	16.6	21.0	11,073	7,722	10,201
TOTAL EUROPE	8,175	6,633	6,842	19.9	18.6	22.5	16,229	12,311	15,406
U.S.S.R. (EUROPE AND ASIA)	12,704	10,000	9,900	9.6	10.4	10.3	12,200	10,400	10,200
ASIA:									
TURKEY	717	650	700	10.8	10.5	12.9	771	680	900
TOTAL	717	650	700	10.8	10.5	12.9	771	680	900
WORLD TOTAL	22,890	18,541	19,047	13.4	13.5	15.1	30,616	25,068	28,679

1/ Years shown refer to year of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1971 is combined with estimates for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1971 and end early in 1972. 2/ Harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary.

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Eastern Europe produced 29.7 million tons of wheat in 1971, 30 percent above the previous year. Record crops were harvested in Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and Yugoslavia. The Soviet wheat crop is estimated at 75 million tons, down from 80 million in 1970.

African wheat production was up 8 percent at 7.9 million tons. Morocco produced 2.2 million tons, up 18 percent, and South Africa a record 1.6 million tons, up 16 percent.

In Asia, wheat production is estimated at 71.8 million tons, up 4 percent. India and Turkey had record crops. From Iraq through Pakistan crops were sharply reduced by drought.

The Australian wheat crop, at 8.5 million tons, was 7 percent higher for the year, although the yield was reduced by drought in the hard wheat areas in northern New South Wales and in Queensland.

RYE

World rye production in 1971 is estimated at 28.7 million tons, 14 percent above 1970 and the largest crop since 1968. Improved yields accounted for most of the gain.

The North American rye harvest at 1.9 million tons was up 24 percent. The Canadian crop at 629,000 tons was 10 percent higher. The United States crop was up 31 percent at 1.3 million tons--the largest since 1942.

Western Europe produced 5.2 million tons of rye in 1971, up 13 percent. The West German crop at 3.0 million tons, was up 14 percent on good yields.

The East European rye crop gained nearly a third to 10.2 million tons. Poland produced an estimated 7.8 million tons, up 44 percent under much improved growing conditions.

The Soviet rye crop is estimated at 10.2 million tons, slightly below that of 1970. Turkey had an exceptional rye crop, estimated at 900,000 tons, up from 680,000.

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May 1972

WORLD BARLEY CROP A RECORD IN 1971; OATS GAIN 3 PERCENT

BARLEY

World barley production in 1971 is estimated at 133 million metric tons, 13 percent above the previous high in 1970. World area was up 4 percent and yield 9 percent, both exceeding the record levels of the previous year.

Good weather for planting, growing, and harvesting prevailed generally in North America, Europe, Africa, and Oceania, resulting in high yields and big harvests.

North American barley production totaled 24.6 million tons, up 35 percent. The Canadian harvest was a record 14.3 million tons, up 58 percent on increased area. The United States had a 10.1-million-ton barley crop, up 13 percent and the largest since 1958. The U.S. yield was at a record level, under exceptionally good seasonal conditions in the main producing areas.

South America produced 1.0 million tons of barley in 1971, up 18 percent. The Argentine crop at 525,000 tons was 43 percent larger for the year.

Western Europe had a record barley harvest totaling 41.3 million tons, up 17 percent on exceptional yield. The EC crop gained 15 percent at 16.1 million tons. France harvested 9.0 million tons and the United Kingdom 8.6 million, as the largest producers. West Germany, Denmark, Spain, and Sweden had record crops.

The East European crop was similarly improved at 10.3 million tons, up 15 percent. Yields were higher in all countries of the region. The Soviet barley harvest is estimated at 30.7 million tons, little changed.

(Continued)

BARLEY: AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, YEAR OF HARVEST, AVERAGE 1965-69, ANNUAL 1970 and 1971 1/

CONTINENT AND COUNTRY	AREA 2/			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	AVE.1965-69	1970	1971 3/	AVE.1965-69	1970	1971 3/	AVE.1965-69	1970	1971 3/
	1,000 HA	1,000 HA	1,000 HA	QU/HA	QU/HA	QU/HA	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT
NORTH AMERICA:									
CANADA	3,236	4,064	6,154	19.8	22.3	23.2	6,395	9,051	14,257
MEXICO	219	315	253	9.1	7.1	11.2	199	225	284
UNITED STATES	3,855	3,896	4,102	22.6	22.9	24.5	8,702	8,923	10,069
TOTAL	7,310	8,275	10,509	20.9	22.0	23.4	15,297	18,199	24,610
SOUTH AMERICA:									
ARGENTINA	458	356	490	11.2	10.3	10.7	511	367	525
CHILE	57	52	56	20.8	21.9	17.9	118	114	100
COLOMBIA	53	61	71	16.6	14.8	15.5	88	90	110
ECUADOR	107	110	110	9.5	10.0	9.1	101	110	100
PERU	176	181	180	9.6	9.0	9.2	168	163	165
URUGUAY	37	41	52	8.5	11.0	9.0	32	45	47
TOTAL	888	801	959	11.5	11.1	10.9	1,019	889	1,047
EUROPE:									
BELGIUM	157	170	170	35.8	31.0	34.2	563	527	581
FRANCE	2,696	2,929	2,673	31.9	27.3	33.5	8,604	8,009	8,950
GERMANY, WEST	1,301	1,475	1,505	33.9	32.2	38.4	4,414	4,754	5,774
ITALY	179	180	182	15.4	17.5	20.2	276	315	367
LUXEMBOURG	13	17	18	32.9	27.1	30.6	43	46	55
NETHERLANDS	106	105	98	36.5	31.8	38.8	386	334	380
TOTAL EC	4,453	4,876	4,646	32.1	28.7	34.7	14,286	13,985	16,107
AUSTRIA	239	290	295	31.0	31.5	34.4	741	913	1,016
DENMARK	1,177	1,352	1,370	39.0	35.6	40.0	4,594	4,813	5,474
FINLAND	336	404	408	20.2	23.1	25.8	679	933	1,054
GREECE	321	343	377	18.1	22.7	21.0	580	779	793
IRELAND	188	214	239	34.4	34.6	37.7	647	740	900
NORWAY	184	184	179	27.0	31.5	31.8	496	580	569
PORTUGAL	116	105	105	5.9	5.1	8.2	69	54	86
SPAIN	1,693	2,157	2,200	16.7	14.3	21.0	2,830	3,092	4,611
SWEDEN	542	610	632	28.6	31.2	31.1	1,552	1,904	1,964
SWITZERLAND	32	41	40	35.0	32.9	35.0	112	135	140
UNITED KINGDOM	2,386	2,243	2,288	36.5	33.4	37.5	8,699	7,496	8,576
TOTAL WESTERN EUROPE	11,666	12,819	12,779	30.2	27.6	32.3	35,285	35,424	41,290
BULGARIA	398	403	438	23.4	29.0	28.7	930	1,167	1,257
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	712	803	813	26.8	28.4	33.5	1,911	2,280	2,724
GERMANY EAST	562	640	640	33.1	30.1	31.3	1,858	1,926	2,000
HUNGARY	441	284	299	21.2	19.4	26.2	935	552	782
POLAND	685	924	899	22.6	23.3	27.2	1,546	2,149	2,445
ROMANIA	266	288	329	19.8	17.8	20.2	527	514	665
YUGOSLAVIA	351	280	280	16.6	14.4	16.5	582	402	463
TOTAL EASTERN EUROPE	3,414	3,622	3,698	24.3	24.8	28.0	8,289	8,990	10,336
TOTAL EUROPE	15,080	16,441	16,477	28.9	27.0	31.3	43,573	44,414	51,626
U.S.S.R. (EUROPE AND ASIA)	20,017	21,300	21,800	11.5	14.4	14.1	23,020	30,600	30,700
AFRICA:									
ALGERIA	544	688	---	6.9	5.1	---	377	350	---
EGYPT	46	35	---	23.6	23.7	---	108	83	---
MOROCCO	1,758	1,700	1,600	7.2	8.7	10.3	1,266	1,477	1,650
SOUTH AFRICA	43	38	38	7.3	8.7	9.2	31	33	35
TUNISIA	406	410	390	2.7	3.7	3.6	108	150	140
TOTAL 4/	3,796	3,871	3,668	7.2	7.6	8.7	2,739	2,943	3,175
ASIA:									
CYPRUS	79	60	90	10.9	9.3	13.3	86	56	120
INDIA	2,855	2,765	2,597	9.2	9.8	11.0	2,435	2,716	2,865
IRAN	1,527	1,500	1,400	7.2	8.0	5.7	1,098	1,200	800
IRAQ	1,108	1,050	---	7.2	6.7	---	796	700	---
ISRAEL	42	17	16	9.0	7.6	11.3	38	13	18
JAPAN	341	225	164	29.1	25.5	30.7	993	573	503
JORDAN	81	59	76	6.5	2.7	5.0	52	16	38
KOREA,REP OF	975	911	839	20.3	21.7	22.1	1,978	1,974	1,857
PAKISTAN	187	191	186	6.0	6.7	6.6	112	128	122
SYRIA	523	550	450	7.8	7.3	6.7	409	400	300
TURKEY	2,734	2,650	2,700	12.9	12.5	15.2	3,520	3,300	4,100
TOTAL 4/	17,220	16,668	16,158	10.7	10.7	11.2	18,432	17,901	18,073
OCEANIA:									
AUSTRALIA	1,183	2,000	2,516	11.2	11.8	12.2	1,323	2,351	3,078
NEW ZEALAND	51	69	87	34.3	32.9	32.9	175	227	286
TOTAL	1,235	2,069	2,603	12.1	12.5	12.9	1,498	2,578	3,364
WORLD TOTAL 4/	65,545	69,425	72,174	16.1	16.9	18.4	105,578	117,524	132,595

1/ Years shown refer to year of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1971 is combined with estimates for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1971 and end early in 1972. 2/ Harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown.

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OATS: AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, YEAR OF HARVEST, AVERAGE 1965-69, ANNUAL 197 and 1971

CONTINENT AND COUNTRY	AREA 2/ AVE.1965-69	AREA 2/ 1970	AREA 2/ 1971 3/	YIELD AVE.1965-69	YIELD 1970	YIELD 1971 3/	PRODUCTION AVE.1965-69	PRODUCTION 1970	PRODUCTION 1971 3/
	1,000 HA	1,000 HA	1,000 HA	QU/HA	QU/HA	QU/HA	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT
NORTH AMERICA:									
CANADA	3,175	2,893	2,877	17.8	19.6	20.2	5,637	5,673	5,817
MEXICO	65	50	50	7.4	10.0	10.0	48	50	50
UNITED STATES	7,114	7,497	6,368	18.0	17.6	20.0	12,792	13,190	12,712
TOTAL	10,354	10,440	9,295	17.8	18.1	20.0	18,478	18,913	18,579
SOUTH AMERICA:									
ARGENTINA	424	300	372	12.4	12.0	12.1	525	360	450
CHILE	84	75	70	14.5	14.9	14.3	121	112	100
URUGUAY	87	83	74	7.7	9.4	8.0	67	78	59
TOTAL	594	458	516	12.0	12.0	11.8	713	550	609
EUROPE:									
BELGIUM	100	73	70	33.3	26.8	27.9	333	196	195
FRANCE	996	799	807	25.5	25.9	31.0	2,537	2,070	2,500
GERMANY, WEST	799	825	836	32.5	30.1	36.3	2,596	2,484	3,037
ITALY	344	303	289	13.9	16.0	17.3	478	486	501
LUXEMBOURG	14	12	12	26.9	25.8	29.2	38	31	35
NETHERLANDS	89	55	45	38.8	36.5	44.4	345	201	200
TOTAL EC	2,341	2,067	2,059	27.0	26.5	31.4	6,327	5,468	6,468
AUSTRIA	121	102	98	25.6	26.7	29.0	309	272	284
DENMARK	221	184	185	37.8	34.3	38.1	835	631	704
FINLAND	484	524	540	20.9	25.4	26.4	1,010	1,330	1,424
GREECE	112	77	77	13.2	14.0	14.9	148	108	115
IRELAND	95	77	61	29.6	28.1	31.1	282	216	190
NORWAY	47	68	84	27.4	33.4	33.2	129	227	279
PORTUGAL	224	192	195	4.4	3.8	6.8	99	72	132
SPAIN	494	450	440	9.6	9.1	13.1	472	409	577
SWEDEN	469	509	543	27.9	33.1	32.8	1,308	1,685	1,781
SWITZERLAND	9	8	10	35.8	36.3	35.0	32	29	35
UNITED KINGDOM	390	376	363	32.7	32.8	37.7	1,275	1,233	1,369
TOTAL WESTERN EUROPE	5,008	4,634	4,655	24.4	25.2	28.7	12,227	11,680	13,358
BULGARIA	105	71	70	11.6	13.8	14.3	122	98	100
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	399	378	400	21.0	20.5	26.3	836	776	1,050
GERMANY EAST	264	210	250	30.4	26.6	30.0	802	558	750
HUNGARY	55	44	45	13.4	13.0	18.9	74	57	85
POLAND	1,385	1,530	1,330	20.0	21.0	24.1	2,769	3,209	3,205
ROMANIA	129	131	127	11.0	8.9	10.8	142	117	137
YUGOSLAVIA	300	283	265	11.3	10.9	11.8	338	309	312
TOTAL EASTERN EUROPE	2,637	2,647	2,487	19.3	19.4	22.7	5,083	5,124	5,639
TOTAL EUROPE	7,645	7,281	7,142	23.6	23.1	26.6	17,310	16,804	18,997
U.S.S.R. (EUROPE AND ASIA) 4/	8,160	9,200	9,500	10.3	12.4	12.0	8,420	11,400	11,400
AFRICA:									
MOROCCO	17	22	21	9.6	10.0	10.0	16	22	21
SOUTH AFRICA	268	220	200	4.7	5.5	4.5	125	121	89
TOTAL 4/	324	282	246	5.0	5.8	4.9	164	163	120
ASIA:									
JAPAN	47	27	30	21.3	22.6	20.0	100	61	60
TURKEY	381	320	310	12.0	13.0	14.5	459	415	450
TOTAL 4/	1,764	1,697	1,690	7.7	8.1	8.3	1,359	1,376	1,410
OCEANIA:									
AUSTRALIA	1,593	1,553	1,351	9.0	10.4	9.6	1,430	1,613	1,296
NEW ZEALAND	15	18	18	30.2	27.2	30.0	45	49	54
TOTAL	1,608	1,571	1,369	9.2	10.6	9.9	1,476	1,662	1,350
WORLD TOTAL 4/	30,449	30,929	29,758	15.7	16.4	17.6	47,919	50,868	52,465

1/ Years shown refer to year of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1971 is combined with estimates for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1971 and end early in 1972. 2/ Harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown.

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The 1971 African barley crop is estimated at 3.2 million tons, up 8 percent. The Moroccan harvest at 1.6 million tons was up 12 percent.

Barley production in Asia was only slightly higher at 18.1 million tons. The record 4.1-million-ton crop in Turkey, up 24 percent, was the principal change.

Australia produced a record 3.1 million tons of barley in 1971, up 31 percent.

OATS

The 1971 world oat harvest is estimated at 52.5 million tons, 3 percent over the 1970 crop. World area declined 4 percent.

North American oat production totaled 18.6 million tons, off 2 percent. The Canadian crop at 5.8 million tons was up 3 percent. The United States produced 12.7 million tons, 4 percent lower, on an area 15 percent smaller.

The West European oat crop in 1971 totaled 13.4 million tons, up 14 percent on improved yield. The West German crop at 3.0 million tons gained 22 percent and the French harvest at 2.5 million tons was up 21 percent.

East European oat production gained 10 percent, at 5.6 million tons. The Polish crop was unchanged at 3.2 million tons as area declined 13 percent. Oat production in the USSR is estimated unchanged at 11.4 million tons.

The Australian oat harvest declined 20 percent, at 1.3 million tons, mainly because of reduced area.

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May 1972

WORLD CORN PRODUCTION UP 15 PERCENT IN 1971

World corn production in 1971 is estimated at 289 million metric tons, 15 percent above 1970 and 12 percent over the record of 1969. World corn area rose 2 percent in 1971.

Corn production in North America totaled 154 million tons, 37 million over 1970. Canada harvested 2.7 million tons of corn in 1971 up 7 percent. The Mexican crop is estimated 3 percent higher at 9.0 million tons. The United States produced a record 140.7 million tons of corn in 1971, up 35 percent and 16 percent over the previous 1967 record.

The South American corn harvest is estimated at 23.8 million tons, down 11 percent. The Argentine crop is estimated at 6.0 million tons, the lowest since 1964. Planted area was reduced by drought, and dry weather at the flowering and filling stages has sharply reduced yield prospects of the Argentine crop. Brazilian corn production is estimated at 14.5 million tons, 1 million over the previous year.

Corn production in Western Europe in 1971 was up 6 percent at a record 17.2 million tons. The EC crop was also 6 percent higher at 13.4 million tons. France had a record 8.3-million-ton harvest, up 12 percent. The Italian crop, at 4.5 million, was down 6 percent because of mid-season drought.

(Continued)

Eastern Europe harvested 22.9 million tons of corn in 1971, 12 percent over the poor 1970 outturn. The Hungarian and Romanian crops gained 18 and 19 percent, respectively. Soviet corn production is estimated 8 percent over 1970 at 8.1 million tons.

The African corn harvest is estimated at 21.5 million tons, up 2 percent. The South African crop is estimated 6 percent higher at 9.1 million tons.

Asia's 1971 corn production is estimated at 40.3 million tons, down 4 percent. The Indian crop was off 12 percent and the Indonesian 26 percent as the principal declines.

The Australian corn crop is expected to be 8 percent higher at 257,000 tons.

CORN: AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, YEAR OF HARVEST, AVERAGE 1965-69, ANNUAL 1970 and 1971 1/

CONTINENT AND COUNTRY	AREA 2/ AVE.1965-69	AREA 1970	AREA 1971 3/	YIELD AVE.1965-69	YIELD 1970	YIELD 1971 3/	PRODUCTION AVE.1965-69	PRODUCTION 1970	PRODUCTION 1971 3/
	1,000 HA	1,000 HA	1,000 HA	QU/HA	QU/HA	QU/HA	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT
NORTH AMERICA:									
CANADA	354	484	540	50.9	53.0	50.9	1,802	2,563	2,746
COSTA RICA	68	71	72	10.6	8.5	8.5	72	60	61
EL SALVADOR	197	206	208	12.3	17.6	18.0	243	363	375
GUATEMALA	766	844	844	9.3	9.0	9.3	714	760	782
HONDURAS	390	272	267	9.1	12.7	10.6	354	346	283
MEXICO	7,617	7,700	7,800	10.7	11.3	11.5	8,160	8,700	9,000
NICARAGUA	225	250	240	8.8	9.0	8.8	199	225	210
PANAMA	106	90	100	8.1	8.4	8.5	86	76	85
UNITED STATES	22,930	23,159	25,828	48.6	45.0	54.5	111,448	104,131	140,728
TOTAL	32,810	33,236	36,059	37.5	35.3	42.8	123,198	117,349	154,395
SOUTH AMERICA:									
ARGENTINA	3,539	4,066	3,500	21.4	24.4	17.1	7,564	9,930	6,000
BRAZIL	9,544	11,489	11,000	13.4	11.8	13.2	12,773	13,500	14,500
CHILE	78	77	83	33.9	33.5	30.1	264	258	250
COLOMBIA	820	715	800	10.5	10.3	10.3	862	740	825
ECUADOR	211	220	225	8.7	10.0	10.2	184	220	230
PARAGUAY	176	218	220	12.2	11.7	13.6	215	255	300
PERU	353	395	380	16.3	15.9	16.4	577	630	625
URUGUAY	192	182	146	6.6	9.0	6.7	127	164	98
VENEZUELA	562	588	600	10.8	12.1	12.1	608	710	725
TOTAL	15,686	18,160	17,164	14.9	14.7	13.9	23,401	26,637	23,783
EUROPE:									
FRANCE	1,010	1,489	1,635	45.5	49.8	50.8	4,598	7,420	8,300
GERMANY, WEST	48	99	116	44.1	51.1	51.2	221	506	594
ITALY	1,000	1,026	958	38.4	46.1	46.6	3,837	4,729	4,469
TOTAL EC	2,058	2,614	2,709	42.1	48.4	49.3	8,656	12,655	13,363
AUSTRIA	71	124	125	52.8	49.4	57.8	375	612	722
GREECE	141	159	163	25.2	33.3	36.0	355	530	586
PORTUGAL	452	418	385	12.0	13.9	13.7	540	581	529
SPAIN	498	525	540	25.9	35.6	37.6	1,288	1,868	2,033
TOTAL WESTERN EUROPE	3,220	3,840	3,922	34.8	42.3	43.9	11,214	16,246	17,233
BULGARIA	566	635	650	33.8	37.4	40.6	1,911	2,375	2,637
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	146	125	142	30.7	41.0	40.5	448	513	575
HUNGARY	1,241	1,189	1,317	31.4	33.8	35.9	3,902	4,013	4,730
ROMANIA	3,290	3,084	3,178	21.6	21.2	24.4	7,108	6,536	7,762
YUGOSLAVIA	2,483	2,352	2,426	28.8	29.5	29.6	7,146	6,933	7,179
TOTAL EASTERN EUROPE	7,727	7,385	7,713	26.5	27.6	29.7	20,515	20,370	22,883
TOTAL EUROPE	10,946	11,225	11,635	29.0	32.6	34.5	31,729	36,616	40,116
U.S.S.R. (EUROPE AND ASIA)	3,482	3,400	3,900	22.2	22.1	20.8	7,740	7,500	8,100
AFRICA:									
EGYPT	618	632	---	36.7	37.9	---	2,267	2,393	---
KENYA	1,196	1,250	1,100	12.3	12.0	11.8	1,466	1,500	1,300
MOROCCO	450	493	480	5.6	5.6	8.2	251	276	395
SOUTH AFRICA	5,349	4,936	5,311	11.8	17.4	17.1	6,291	8,582	9,100
TOTAL 4/	14,807	14,986	15,145	12.3	14.1	14.2	18,248	21,140	21,462
ASIA:									
CHINA-MAINLAND	10,000	10,000	---	24.1	25.0	---	24,100	25,000	---
CHINA, REP OF (TAIWAN)	21	23	22	24.2	24.8	18.6	51	57	41
INDIA	5,400	5,839	5,500	10.1	12.7	11.8	5,460	7,413	6,500
INDONESIA	2,906	3,017	2,687	9.3	9.6	9.6	2,709	2,888	2,138
JAPAN	22	12	11	24.4	27.5	26.4	58	33	29
KOREA, REP OF	45	47	49	11.6	14.5	14.5	52	68	71
PAKISTAN	597	643	648	10.8	11.2	11.3	645	720	732
PHILIPPINES	2,238	2,392	2,398	7.4	8.4	9.2	1,646	2,004	2,200
THAILAND	659	720	720	20.1	27.1	28.8	1,324	1,950	2,075
TURKEY	659	648	650	14.8	16.0	16.9	976	1,040	1,100
TOTAL 4/	23,188	23,941	23,235	16.4	17.5	17.4	37,916	41,988	40,336
OCEANIA:									
AUSTRALIA	75	86	89	20.6	27.6	28.9	155	237	257
NEW ZEALAND	6	15	18	58.8	70.0	72.2	35	105	130
TOTAL	81	101	107	23.5	33.9	36.2	190	342	387
WORLD TOTAL 4/	101,000	105,049	107,245	24.0	23.9	26.9	242,423	251,572	288,579

1/ Years shown refer to year of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1971 is combined with estimates for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1971 and end early in 1972. 2/ Harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown.

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FG 11-72
July 1972

RECORD WORLD CORN PRODUCTION IN 1971

World corn production in 1971 totaled 291 million metric tons, according to the third estimate of the Foreign Agricultural Service. This is 15 percent above the 1970 harvest and 13 percent higher than the previous record of 1969. World corn area is estimated at a record 111 million hectares, 3 percent above the previous 1970 high.

North America produced 154 million tons of corn in 1971, 37 million over 1970. Canada harvested 2.7 million tons, up 7 percent. The Mexican crop is estimated at 9.0 million tons, up 3 percent. The United States produced a record 140.7 million tons of corn in 1971, 35 percent above 1970 and 16 percent over the previous record of 1967. The U.S. area was 12 percent higher for the year and the largest since 1960. Good weather from early planting through harvest in the main producing states, except for late-season dryness in limited areas, favored heavy production. Yield was at a record level in many states as well as nationally.

The South American corn crop was 12 percent below last year, at 23.5 million tons. The Argentine crop at 5.8 million tons was down 42 percent and the lowest since 1964. Drought at planting time and throughout the season reduced both area and yield sharply. Brazil, by contrast, had a good season, with production estimated at 14.5 million tons.

CORN: AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, YEAR OF HARVEST, AVERAGE 1965-69, ANNUAL 1970 and 1971 1/

CONTINENT AND COUNTRY	AREA 2/			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	AVE.1965-69	1970	1971 3/	AVE.1965-69	1970	1971 3/	AVE.1965-69	1970	1971 3/
	1,000 HA	1,000 HA	1,000 HA	QU/HA	QU/HA	QU/HA	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT
NORTH AMERICA:									
CANADA	354	484	540	50.9	53.0	50.9	1,802	2,564	2,746
COSTA RICA	68	47	51	10.1	10.6	10.8	69	50	55
EL SALVADOR	197	206	230	12.3	17.6	16.3	243	363	375
GUATEMALA	766	844	868	9.3	9.0	9.0	714	760	782
HONDURAS	284	272	267	12.5	12.7	10.6	354	346	283
MEXICO	7,600	7,700	7,800	10.6	11.3	11.5	8,040	8,700	9,000
NICARAGUA	224	186	175	8.8	9.5	9.4	198	177	165
PANAMA	106	90	100	8.1	8.4	8.5	86	76	85
UNITED STATES	22,930	23,159	25,828	48.6	45.0	54.5	111,443	104,131	140,728
TOTAL 4/	32,686	33,148	36,019	37.7	35.4	42.9	123,070	117,292	154,344
SOUTH AMERICA:									
ARGENTINA	3,539	4,066	3,334	21.4	24.4	17.4	7,564	9,930	5,800
BRAZIL	9,544	11,489	11,000	13.4	11.8	13.2	12,773	13,500	14,500
CHILE	78	77	84	33.9	33.5	26.2	264	258	220
COLOMBIA	820	715	800	10.5	10.3	10.3	862	740	825
ECUADOR	211	220	225	8.7	10.0	10.2	184	220	230
PARAGUAY	164	218	220	12.0	11.7	12.5	197	256	276
PERU	377	395	380	16.0	15.9	16.4	602	630	625
URUGUAY	192	182	146	6.6	9.0	6.7	127	164	98
VENEZUELA	562	588	607	10.8	12.1	11.9	608	710	725
TOTAL 4/	15,690	18,150	16,996	14.9	14.7	13.8	23,409	26,638	23,529
EUROPE:									
FRANCE	1,010	1,483	1,636	45.5	51.1	53.6	4,598	7,581	8,771
GERMANY, WEST	48	99	116	46.1	51.1	51.2	221	506	594
ITALY	1,000	1,026	936	38.4	46.3	47.7	3,837	4,754	4,469
TOTAL EC	2,058	2,608	2,688	42.1	49.2	51.5	8,656	12,841	13,834
AUSTRIA	71	124	125	52.8	49.4	57.8	375	612	722
GREECE	141	159	163	25.2	33.3	35.9	355	530	585
PORTUGAL	452	418	385	12.0	13.9	13.7	540	581	529
SPAIN	498	525	540	25.9	35.6	37.6	1,288	1,868	2,033
TOTAL WESTERN EUROPE	3,220	3,834	3,901	34.8	42.9	45.4	11,214	16,432	17,703
BULGARIA	566	635	672	33.9	37.4	39.2	1,920	2,375	2,637
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	146	128	142	30.7	40.1	40.8	448	513	579
HUNGARY	1,241	1,189	1,317	31.4	33.8	35.9	3,902	4,013	4,730
ROMANIA	3,290	3,084	3,178	21.6	21.2	24.4	7,108	6,536	7,762
YUGOSLAVIA	2,483	2,352	2,422	28.8	29.5	30.7	7,146	6,933	7,441
TOTAL EASTERN EUROPE	7,727	7,388	7,731	26.6	27.6	29.9	20,523	20,370	23,149
TOTAL EUROPE	10,946	11,222	11,632	29.0	32.8	35.1	31,738	36,802	40,852
U.S.S.R (EUROPE AND ASIA)	3,482	3,353	3,900	22.2	22.4	20.8	7,740	7,500	8,100
AFRICA:									
EGYPT	618	632	635	36.7	37.9	39.4	2,269	2,393	2,500
KENYA	1,196	1,255	1,255	12.2	10.4	12.0	1,464	1,300	1,500
MOROCCO	450	493	480	5.6	5.6	8.2	251	276	395
SOUTH AFRICA	5,168	4,936	5,520	11.9	17.4	18.6	6,149	8,582	10,270
TOTAL 4/	15,006	15,076	15,624	12.2	14.0	15.0	18,233	21,129	23,410
ASIA:									
CHINA-MAINLAND	12,860	13,295	13,440	18.1	19.9	18.9	23,277	26,426	25,340
CHINA,REP OF(TAIWAN)	21	23	22	24.2	24.8	18.6	51	57	41
INDIA	5,400	5,839	5,500	10.1	12.7	11.8	5,460	7,413	6,500
INDONESIA	2,897	3,017	2,687	9.6	9.6	8.0	2,769	2,888	2,138
JAPAN	22	12	11	26.4	27.5	26.4	58	33	29
KOREA,REP OF	45	47	40	11.6	14.5	16.0	52	68	64
PAKISTAN	597	643	648	10.8	11.2	11.0	645	720	711
PHILIPPINES	2,238	2,392	2,477	7.4	8.4	8.2	1,646	2,005	2,026
THAILAND	645	720	720	19.6	27.1	30.6	1,264	1,950	2,200
TURKEY	659	648	650	14.8	16.0	16.9	976	1,040	1,100
TOTAL 4/	26,008	27,236	26,745	14.3	15.9	15.2	37,089	43,415	40,599
OCEANIA:									
AUSTRALIA	75	86	91	20.8	24.7	30.9	156	212	281
NEW ZEALAND	6	15	18	61.8	70.0	79.4	37	105	143
TOTAL	81	101	109	23.8	31.4	38.9	193	317	424
WORLD TOTAL 4/	103,899	108,286	111,025	23.2	23.4	26.2	241,472	253,093	291,258

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Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and other foreign source materials.

Corn production continued to expand in Europe as yields improved generally. The West European crop totaled 17.7 million tons, up 8 percent. The EC harvest also gained 8 percent at 13.8 million tons. France produced 8.8 million tons, 16 percent above the 1970 record, on 10 percent larger area. Italy had a 4.5-million-ton crop, off 6 percent because of midseason drought.

Eastern Europe harvested 23.1 million tons of corn in 1971, up 14 percent. Romania and Bulgaria had record crops and Hungary's was near-record. The Yugoslav crop was 7 percent higher, at 7.4 million tons.

Corn production in Africa is estimated at 23.4 million tons, up 11 percent. The South African crop was 20 percent higher at a record 10.3 million tons, 7 percent above the previous 1966 record.

The Asian corn crop is estimated at 40.6 million tons, down 6 percent. The Indian harvest was off 12 percent and the Indonesian 26 percent. Thailand produced a record 2.2 million tons, up 13 percent.

The Australian corn crop is estimated at 281,000 tons, up a third.

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September 1972

SOVIET GRAIN IMPORTS MAY SIGNAL SHIFT IN CONSUMER POLICY

The Soviet Union's recent purchases of grain appear to signify a major shift in that country's policy toward its consumers. In previous crop shortfall situations, rather than import the full amount needed to cover the deficit in domestic supply, USSR grain usage was apparently cut back. This year, however, such a cutback may not be necessary. Instead, the recent uptrend in grain usage--especially for livestock feed--will in all likelihood be permitted to continue through more liberal import buying.

This year, USSR import purchases could exceed the grain crop decline. This suggests that a higher priority than ever before is being placed upon meeting consumer needs and expectations and upon the achievement of targets for expanded output of livestock products. These targets call for meat production--which rose from 10.7 million to 12.3 million tons during 1966-70--to reach 16 million tons by 1975. Milk production--which rose from 76.0 million tons in 1966 to 82.9 million tons in 1970--is to reach a planned 100 million tons in 1975.

In previous years, production declines generally meant smaller supplies and less choice in food stores, presumably because it was more important to use foreign exchange for purposes other than food imports. But now, with Soviet living standards at a new high, people have been led to expect a more dependable supply of better foods, and it also appears that the Soviet Government is determined that the Russian people are not to be disappointed.

Recent purchases. As of the end of August 1972, the USSR had contracted for the purchase of roughly 950 million to 1 billion bushels of grain, all for delivery during the 1972-73 season. Some of this grain, perhaps 180 million bushels, will probably be for delivery to destinations other than the USSR, such as Eastern Europe. Purchases in 1972 began with an agreement last February with Canada to take about 130 million bushels of Canadian wheat. Further purchasing resumed in early July, when a sizable quantity of U.S. grain was contracted and the size of the February arrangement for Canadian wheat was increased to about 184 million bushels.

Prepared jointly by Commodity and Country specialists in the Foreign Agricultural Service and Economic Research Service.

In subsequent weeks, Soviet purchasing representatives again visited the United States and also visited France, Australia, and other supplying countries. By the end of August, arrangements were made for the purchase of 37 million bushels of wheat from Australia, 18 million bushels of wheat and 500,000 tons of barley from France, and 400,000 tons of wheat, barley, and oats from Sweden. From the United States, total grain purchases had reached a level estimated at up to 650 million bushels, roughly two-thirds of which was wheat.

One factor which could become important in the final volume of Soviet grain imports is that of capacity for shipping and unloading of the wheat being moved to the USSR. Even though Soviet ports have previously handled large volumes of grain and are thought to be capable of taking in well over 2 million tons of grain per month, recent statements by official Soviet news sources indicate that facilities for internal distribution, including the movement of grain away from port areas, could become a matter of concern. In addition, during past periods of heavy Soviet grain imports, volumes entering Soviet ports have shown a seasonal decline during winter months, due to limitations upon capacity which may arise if severe cold conditions are encountered.

Estimating USSR grain production. The Soviet Union does not have a system for regular issuance of grain crop estimates during the course of the growing season, such as exists in other major grain producing countries of the world. Government estimates of the crop outturn are not released to the public until after the end of the harvest season. Even the estimates that are made public are expressed in terms of "bunker" or "gross" weight, which include a sizable margin of excess moisture and foreign material, rendering the estimates less meaningful than those of other countries for purposes of relating them to consumption requirements, trade volume, and stock levels. To convert the published Soviet grain outturn figures to a "storable or net grain" basis such as is generally used in other countries, a reduction of 15-20 percent is normally required.

Meanwhile, it is difficult to develop a reliable informal judgment concerning the size of the developing crop, simply because of the wide geographic area covered by the USSR's producing regions. This is particularly important in areas of the eastern USSR, which include the spring wheat growing area of the "New Lands" district.

This past summer, there has been even more uncertainty than usual about the size of the Soviet grain crop. First, the severe 1971-72 winter, with both dryness and extreme cold, had already raised the possibility of a short crop, but Soviet authorities took major steps to offset the winter damage by calling for increased plantings of spring grain. Spring arrived later than usual in some areas, but weather conditions were reported generally favorable for spring seeding. Information generally available as of late June still indicated the possibility of a moderately good total USSR grain crop. It was realized that the winter wheat crop would be down sharply, but it was also expected that this would be partially offset by larger plantings of feedgrains.

During July, crop conditions deteriorated, and this was underlined when the Soviet purchasing agency enlarged its commitment to take Canadian wheat and, at about the same time, bought an undisclosed quantity of U.S. wheat--believed at the time to be somewhere between 100 million and 200 million bushels.

As the summer progressed, reports of dryness and unusually hot weather persisted over much of European USSR; but, as had been the case in previous years, confirmation of the magnitude of difficulty, including any failure of the spring grain to offset winter grain losses, came mainly from the USSR's buying activity in the world market. To date, the USSR Government has not made known any official estimate of the 1972 crop outturn. However, the combination of weather reports with the extraordinary volume of grain purchases by the USSR points to a production level of about 122 million metric tons (storable-grain basis, five major grains), some 17 million tons below that of 1971. 1/

USSR grain utilization. Grain consumption within the USSR appears to be increasing by 4 million to 5 million tons annually. This estimate is based largely upon analysis of past crop and trade volume data, since almost no information on domestic grain utilization and stocks is available from official USSR sources. Usage for seed, food, and industrial purposes can be estimated reasonably well, although the breakdown for the food and industry portion as between wheat and other grains can only be approximated by assuming proportions similar to that prevailing in neighboring countries.

Feed usage of grain, on the other hand, can only be estimated as a residual of each year's total grain utilization within the USSR. In the absence of data on stocks, about the only way that total grain utilization can be estimated is by assuming that year-end reserves were at about the same levels for 1963-64, 1965-66, and 1971-72, since all of these were years of exceptionally large imports. With this approach, it appears that the USSR's feed use of grains is presently in the neighborhood of 90 million metric tons annually. Using the foregoing as general assumptions, and assuming a more or less linear growth of USSR feed utilization during the period 1966-67 through 1971-72, a tentative picture of USSR grain supply-disappearance is possible.

Feed use of grain probably accounts for nearly all of the year-to-year fluctuation as well as any long-term trend in total USSR grain usage. This is the case in economically advanced countries of other major consuming areas of the world where nonfeed usage holds remarkably constant. It is also supported by available information showing recent sharp increases in Soviet livestock numbers. Hog numbers in the USSR on January 1, 1972, for example, were officially reported to be 71.4 million head as compared with 49.0 3 years earlier; cattle numbers over the same period rose from 95.7 million to 102.4 million.

1/Grain production data from official Soviet sources normally are on gross weight basis and also include rice, millet, buckwheat, and pulses.

The composition of current Soviet grain import purchases is interesting in view of the large quantity of wheat which is normally used for feed within the USSR. Even with the decline of roughly 20 million tons in Soviet wheat output this year, the size of the current crop would be more than sufficient to meet normal requirements for food, industrial, and seed uses.

However, since virtually all of the wheat to be imported is of milling types, it would appear that heavy feeding of wheat might continue at near the level of recent years even in the current season, and that the supplies being imported will go toward meeting a sizable portion of Soviet requirements for milling wheat. Due to weather damage, a larger than normal portion of the Soviet wheat crop may be of poor quality and thus be more suitable for feed than for milling.

Because of the growing importance of livestock feed in the Soviet situation, another important factor in the analysis of grain requirements for the current year could be the availability of nongrain feeds such as peas, potatoes , and other root and forage crops commonly used in large quantities for animal feeding in the Soviet Union. A basis does not exist for quantitative estimates of such uses or of the current outturn of such crops, although conditions for these crops have also been unfavorable.

Future implications. Whatever the final levels of production and trade turn out to be for the USSR in 1972-73, this year's experience already has an important meaning for future seasons. Soviet grain purchases this year indicate that Soviet authorities intend to stand by their 1975 livestock production goals. If they do, the annual requirement for basic grains will need to increase to around 160 million tons, storable-grain basis.

No doubt the 1972 experience will be followed by a massive effort to increase USSR grain output. This occurred after the 1963 and 1965 crop failures, and USSR output jumped roughly one-third in succeeding years. But the experience of 1972 will probably also call for a sizable buildup of stocks. Considering the grain crop's high vulnerability to yield fluctuations, it is not unlikely that the USSR could set out to increase its reserve stocks considerably within the next few years.

Thus, with requirements of grain for feed purposes rising by at least 4 million or 5 million tons annually, production would need to exceed 150 million tons next year and move consistently toward even higher levels in subsequent years. If or when it falls short of such a trend, large imports will again be needed if present plans for meeting consumer demands remain in effect.

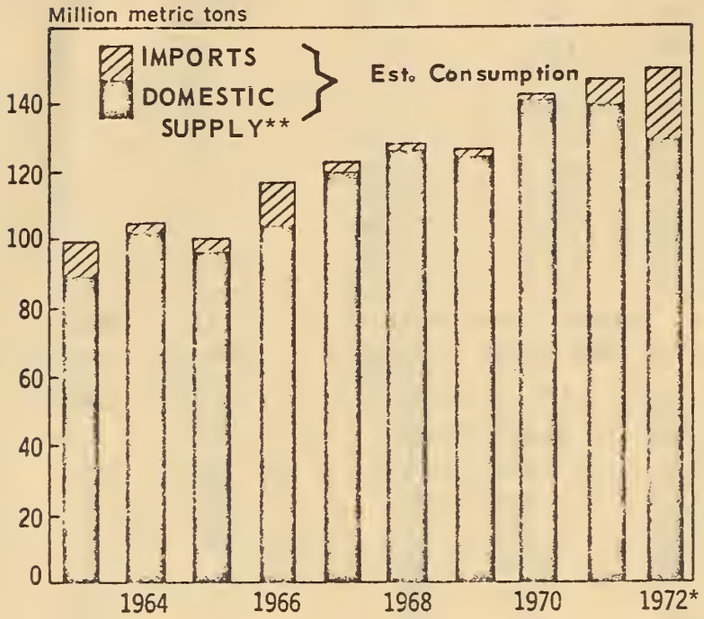
For the near future, it appears that even with a relatively good crop next year, the USSR may need to schedule sizable imports again for 1973-74. For the years beyond 1973-74, if current livestock production goals are retained and increased further after 1975, it now appears that the USSR will be a major importer of grain, perhaps over the next 3 to 5 years.

USSR: Grain supply and disappearance, 1963-64 through 1972-73

Year beginning July	Area	Yield	Production 1/	Imports	Exports	Estimated consumption: Feed	Estimated consumption: Total	Estimated change in stocks
	Million acres	Bushels per acre	Billion bushels	Billion bushels	Billion bushels	Billion bushels	Billion bushels	Billion bushels
Wheat:								
1963.....	160	9.2	1.47	0.36	0.10	(2/)	1.98	-0.25
1964.....	168	12.6	2.12	.08	.08	(2/)	2.09	+.03
1965.....	173	9.9	1.71	.31	.10	(2/)	1.86	+.06
1966.....	173	18.0	3.12	.11	.16	(2/)	2.38	+.69
1967.....	166	14.2	2.36	.06	.19	(2/)	2.49	-.26
1968.....	166	16.9	2.81	.01	.21	(2/)	2.61	---
1969.....	159	14.4	2.29	.04	.24	(2/)	2.46	-.37
1970.....	161	18.9	3.04	.01	.26	(2/)	2.95	-.16
1971.....	158	19.0	3.01	.12	.18	(2/)	3.02	-.07
1972.....	146	15.8	2.30	.55	.02	(2/)	2.82	+.01
		Metric tons per acre	Million metric tons	Million metric tons	Million metric tons	Million metric tons	Million metric tons	Million metric tons
Coarse grains: 3/								
1963.....	119	.33	40	(4/)	1	(2/)	43	-4
1964.....	120	.42	50	---	3	(2/)	45	+2
1965.....	113	.40	45	(4/)	2	(2/)	48	-5
1966.....	107	.47	50	(4/)	1	(2/)	49	+
1967.....	108	.47	51	(4/)	1	(2/)	52	-2
1968.....	109	.50	54	1	1	(2/)	54	---
1969.....	112	.51	57	(4/)	1	(2/)	56	---
1970.....	109	.55	60	1	(4/)	(2/)	57	+4
1971.....	109	.52	57	4	(4/)	(2/)	59	+2
1972.....	122	.48	59	6	---	(2/)	65	-1
Total:								
1963.....	279	.29	80 (97)	10	4	43	97	-11
1964.....	288	.37	108 (136)	2	5	48	102	+3
1965.....	286	.32	91 (110)	9	4	45	99	-3
1966.....	280	.48	135 (159)	3	5	61	114	+19
1967.....	274	.42	115 (136)	2	6	66	120	-9
1968.....	275	.48	131 (157)	1	7	71	125	---
1969.....	271	.44	119 (149)	1	7	69	123	-10
1970.....	270	.53	143 (174)	1	7	82	137	---
1971.....	267	.53	139 (169)	7	5	87	141	---
1972.....	268	.45	122 (147)	5/21	1	89	143	-1

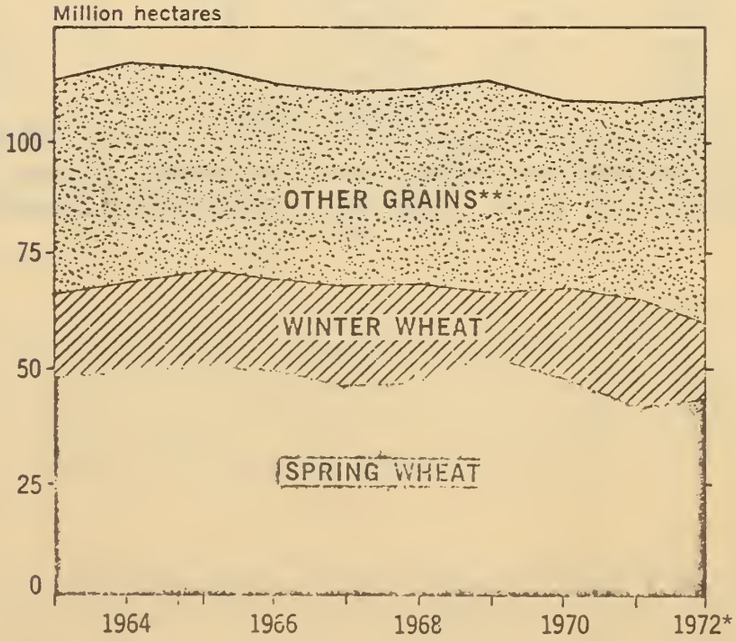
1/ Storable-grain basis; data in parentheses for total grains are "bunker weight" basis. 2/ Not available. 3/ Includes rye, barley, corn, and oats. 4/ Less than 500,000 metric tons. 5/ Assumes that 5 million tons of the total USSR purchases are destined for other countries such as East Europe.

USSR: GRAIN CONSUMPTION, DOMESTIC SUPPLIES, AND IMPORTS, 1963-1972



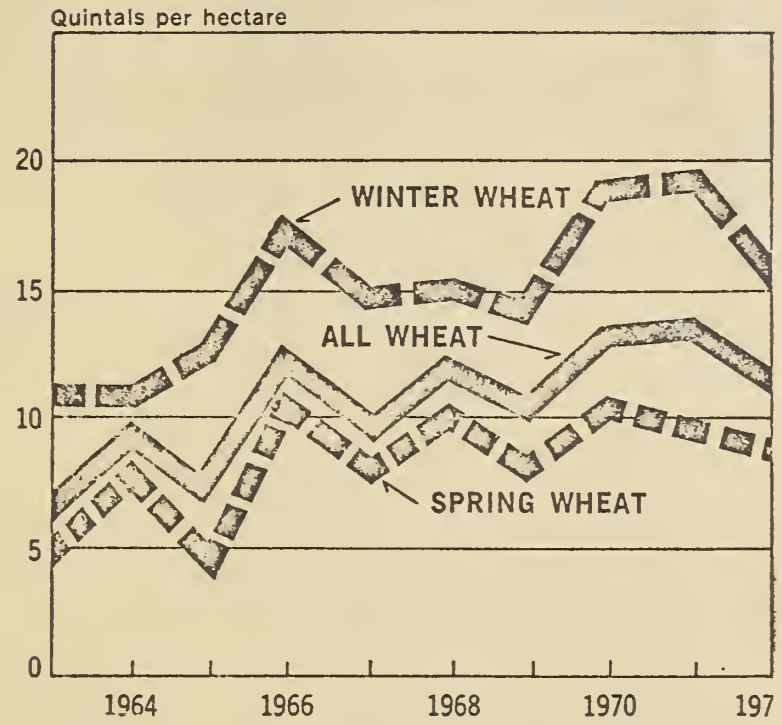
*Preliminary.
**Production plus estimated drawdown from stocks minus quantities needed for export.
Marketing year beginning July 1.

USSR: GRAIN AREA, 1963-1972



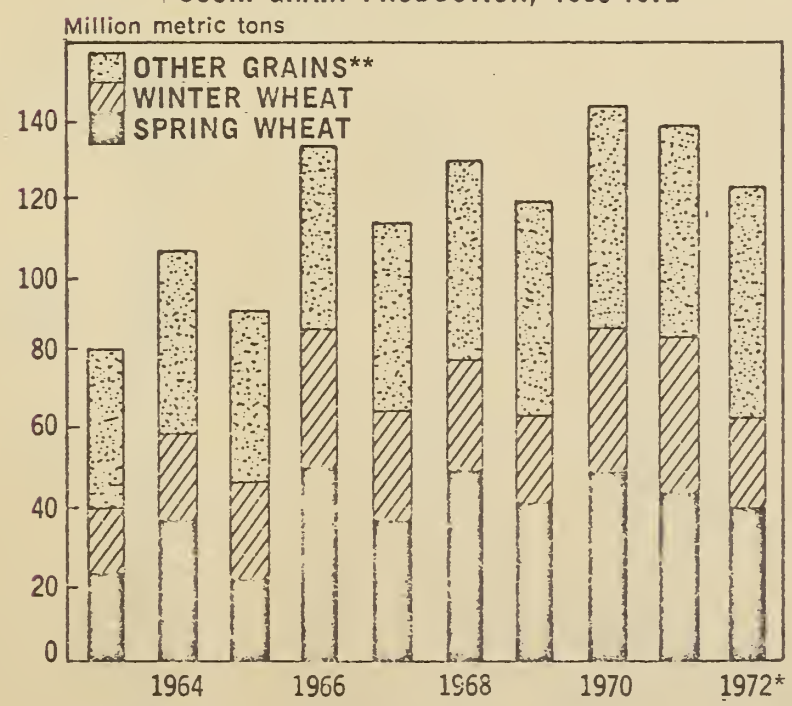
*Preliminary.
**Rye, corn, barley, oats

USSR: WHEAT YIELDS, 1963-1972



*Preliminary.

USSR: GRAIN PRODUCTION, 1963-1972



*Preliminary.

**Rye, corn, barley, oats.

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WORLD WHEAT CROP BELOW 1971 RECORD; RYE ALSO DECLINES

WHEAT

World wheat production in 1972 is estimated at 300 million metric tons, 7 percent below the 1971 record although 4 percent above the 1966-70 average. World wheat area totaled 208 million hectares, off 1 percent.

The **North American** wheat crop is estimated at 58.0 million tons, down 5 percent. The U.S. harvest is forecast at 42.4 million tons, 5 percent below the 1971 record but 9 percent above the average in the 5 years, 1966-70. The U.S. area was 1 percent below 1971 and 6 percent below the 5-year average. Canadian production is reported 4 percent below a year earlier at 13.8 million tons despite an area increase of 10 percent.

West European wheat production totaled 49.0 million tons, down 3 percent. The European Community (EC) crop of 33.5 million tons was 1 percent under the 1971 high. France harvested a record 16.0 million-ton crop, up 4 percent on record yield. The West German crop was the second highest on record, totaling 6.4 million tons, and the Italian crop, at 9.5 million tons, was down 6 percent. Spain produced 4.6 million tons, down 16 percent, and the United Kingdom 4.4 million tons, down 8 percent.

The **East European** wheat crop is estimated at 29.9 million tons, 1 percent below the 1971 record. The Polish crop is estimated at a record 6.1 million tons, 20 percent below the previous year's high.

The **Soviet** wheat crop is preliminarily estimated at 62.3 million tons, about a quarter below 1971. The winter crop, mainly in the southwestern part of the country, suffered heavy damage, first from cold and drought and, later, from intense heat. The spring crop bears a prospect of good yields, depending upon satisfactory harvesting operations. The concurrent harvest of barley and oats in replanted winterkill wheat areas compounds a problem of prompt harvest in the eastern spring wheat areas.

The **African** crop is estimated at 8.9 million tons, up 14 percent, mainly because of excellent moisture conditions in the area running across the northern part of the continent and into West Asia. Morocco harvested a record 2.6 million tons on record yield.

The 1972 **Asian** wheat harvest is estimated at 74.2 million tons, down 2 percent. India had a record outturn of 25.5 million, 10 percent over the 1971 high. The Pakistani crop was 3 percent lower at 6.4 million tons, while Turkey's was a fifth below the 1971 record.

The main **Southern Hemisphere** wheat harvests will begin in November. There is prospect of an above-average 10.0 million-ton crop in South America. The Argentine crop may reach 6.5 million tons, sharply above 1971, on a 12-percent larger area.

In Australia, drought inhibited planting and growth of the crop, and the harvest may be down to about 6.8 million tons from 8.6 million.

RYE

World rye production in 1972 is estimated at 25.4 million metric tons, 14 percent below 1971, as area declined 7 percent.

The **Canadian** rye crop was down 40 percent, at 333,000 tons, on 34 percent smaller area. The **United States** harvest, at 795,000 tons, was 39 percent lower, with a 36-percent drop in area.

The **West European** rye crop totaled 5.2 million tons, off 2 percent. The EC produced 3.6 million tons, down 4 percent. The West German crop was 4 percent lower, at 3.0 million tons.

The **East European** 1972 rye crop is estimated at 9.8 million tons, down 8 percent. The Polish harvest was off 8 percent to 7.2 million tons, and East Germany's was near average at 1.7 million.

The **Soviet** rye crop was reduced by adverse weather and is tentatively estimated at 8.3 million tons, down from 10.6 million in 1971.

WHEAT: AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, YEAR OF HARVEST, AVERAGE 1966-70, ANNUAL 1971 AND 1972 1/

CONTINENT AND COUNTRY	AREA 2/			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	AVE.1966-70	1971	1972 3/	AVE.1966-70	1971	1972 3/	AVE.1966-70	1971	1972 3/
	1,000 HA	1,000 HA	1,000 HA	QU/HA	QU/HA	QU/HA	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT
NORTH AMERICA:									
CANADA	10,254	7,854	8,640	16.4	18.3	16.0	16,797	14,412	13,811
GUATEMALA	34	43	45	9.4	8.6	8.7	32	37	39
MEXICO	721	640	680	27.0	29.7	25.7	1,948	1,900	1,750
UNITED STATES	20,689	19,609	19,360	18.7	22.8	21.9	38,773	44,620	42,443
TOTAL	31,699	28,146	28,725	18.2	21.7	20.2	57,550	60,969	58,043
SOUTH AMERICA:									
ARGENTINA	5,151	4,295	4,800	12.1	12.7	13.5	6,249	5,440	6,500
BRAZIL	901	2,300	2,200	9.5	8.8	9.1	854	2,030	2,000
CHILE	726	712	600	17.4	12.6	13.3	1,263	900	800
COLOMBIA	80	42	50	11.5	10.7	13.0	92	45	65
ECUADOR	71	70	70	9.0	8.6	9.3	64	60	65
PERU	149	150	150	9.2	9.3	10.0	137	140	150
URUGUAY	362	440	---	9.6	7.2	---	347	316	---
TOTAL 4/	7,439	8,009	8,270	12.1	11.2	12.1	9,006	8,931	9,980
EUROPE:									
BELGIUM	206	200	206	38.8	45.8	41.0	799	915	845
FRANCE	3,941	3,976	4,002	34.5	38.6	40.1	13,590	15,360	16,042
GERMANY, WEST 5/	1,451	1,544	1,616	37.7	44.9	39.4	5,473	6,928	6,373
ITALY	4,183	3,952	3,853	22.9	25.5	24.5	9,585	10,070	9,455
LUXEMBOURG	14	12	13	33.3	32.5	33.8	42	39	44
NETHERLANDS	150	142	156	44.8	49.7	48.7	678	706	760
TOTAL EC	9,946	9,826	9,846	30.4	34.6	34.0	30,146	34,018	33,519
AUSTRIA	299	274	273	31.8	35.5	37.0	949	974	1,010
DENMARK	98	121	133	45.4	48.4	44.4	445	586	591
FINLAND	216	173	200	21.1	25.6	25.0	456	443	500
GREECE	982	960	904	18.4	20.1	21.7	1,809	1,933	1,960
IRELAND	79	92	80	37.0	36.4	36.0	292	335	288
NORWAY	4	3	3	27.0	33.3	33.3	11	10	10
PORTUGAL	578	629	635	9.3	13.3	10.1	538	835	641
SPAIN	3,968	3,600	3,500	12.4	15.2	13.0	4,938	5,455	4,559
SWEDEN	244	245	258	38.2	40.6	46.1	932	995	1,190
SWITZERLAND	104	94	93	37.0	41.0	35.1	385	385	326
UNITED KINGDOM	932	1,097	1,130	39.6	44.0	39.2	3,689	4,824	4,430
TOTAL WESTERN EUROPE	17,451	17,114	17,055	25.6	29.7	28.7	44,590	50,793	49,024
BULGARIA	1,063	1,008	1,000	27.4	30.3	30.0	2,914	3,053	3,000
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	991	1,130	1,140	29.0	35.2	36.9	2,869	3,978	4,210
GERMANY EAST	549	600	605	36.5	41.5	42.0	2,006	2,490	2,538
HUNGARY	1,231	1,274	1,311	24.3	30.7	30.0	2,996	3,912	3,933
POLAND	1,835	2,060	2,110	23.2	26.5	28.9	4,260	5,460	6,105
ROMANIA	2,769	2,498	2,522	16.9	22.4	22.2	4,688	5,585	5,600
YUGOSLAVIA	1,914	1,929	1,935	23.5	29.1	23.3	4,490	5,604	4,500
TOTAL EASTERN EUROPE	10,352	10,499	10,623	23.4	28.7	28.1	24,222	30,082	29,886
TOTAL EUROPE	27,803	27,613	27,678	24.8	29.3	28.5	68,812	80,875	78,910
U.S.S.R (EUROPE AND ASIA)	67,174	64,000	60,000	11.1	12.8	10.4	74,543	81,900	62,300
AFRICA:									
ALGERIA	2,056	2,100	---	6.1	5.7	---	1,247	1,200	---
EGYPT	547	569	570	25.8	27.6	28.1	1,413	1,570	1,600
ETHIOPIA	432	---	---	7.5	---	---	324	---	---
KENYA	156	126	118	13.4	12.9	13.0	208	163	153
MOROCCO	1,797	1,885	2,025	8.7	11.7	12.6	1,560	2,210	2,550
SOUTH AFRICA	1,536	2,010	---	7.4	8.1	---	1,130	1,620	---
SUDAN	91	---	---	11.1	---	---	101	---	---
TUNISIA	743	950	1,000	4.9	6.3	8.1	367	600	810
TOTAL 4/	7,358	8,198	8,671	8.6	9.6	10.3	6,350	7,833	8,933
ASIA:									
AFGHANISTAN	2,763	2,533	---	8.9	8.9	---	2,465	2,250	---
CHINA-MAINLAND	24,360	24,400	24,400	9.2	9.8	10.0	22,320	24,000	24,400
CYPRUS	56	65	60	12.6	13.8	---	70	90	---
INDIA	14,615	17,892	18,500	10.6	13.0	13.8	15,420	23,247	25,500
IRAN	4,280	4,300	4,500	9.0	9.0	9.1	3,858	3,870	4,100
IRAQ	1,952	1,900	---	5.5	4.7	---	1,065	900	---
ISRAEL	98	113	114	15.9	17.7	24.6	156	200	280
JAPAN	325	166	114	26.2	26.5	26.9	853	440	307
JORDAN	243	299	265	5.9	6.7	9.2	144	201	243
KOREA, REP OF	155	143	145	21.8	22.5	16.8	338	322	243
LEBANON	60	60	64	9.2	7.5	9.4	55	45	60
NEPAL	153	---	---	13.8	---	---	211	---	---
PAKISTAN	5,863	6,186	6,070	9.9	10.6	10.5	5,786	6,588	6,400
SYRIA	861	875	---	6.3	6.9	---	540	600	---
TURKEY	7,791	8,200	8,100	10.8	13.0	10.5	8,380	10,700	8,500
TOTAL 4/	63,574	67,282	67,995	9.7	10.9	11.1	61,662	73,628	75,135
OCEANIA:									
AUSTRALIA	8,864	7,208	6,475	12.1	12.0	10.5	10,697	8,644	6,800
NEW ZEALAND	112	119	115	33.2	34.3	33.7	372	408	388
TOTAL	8,976	7,327	6,590	12.3	12.4	10.9	11,069	9,052	7,188
WORLD TOTAL 4/	214,022	210,575	207,929	13.5	15.3	14.5	288,991	323,188	300,489

Years shown refer to year of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1972 is combined with estimates for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1972 and end early in 1973. 2/ Harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown. 5/ Reduced for shrinkage.

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RYE: AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, YEAR OF HARVEST, AVERAGE 1966-70, ANNUAL 1971 AND 1972 1/

CONTINENT AND COUNTRY	AREA 2/			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	AVE.1966-70	1971	1972 3/	AVE.1966-70	1971	1972 3/	AVE.1966-70	1971	1972 3/
	1,000 HA	1,000 HA	1,000 HA	QU/HA	QU/HA	QU/HA	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT
NORTH AMERICA:									
CANADA	326	387	257	12.7	14.4	13.0	412	557	333
UNITED STATES	502	735	467	14.7	17.6	17.0	740	1,294	795
TOTAL	828	1,122	724	13.9	16.5	15.6	1,153	1,851	1,128
SOUTH AMERICA:									
ARGENTINA	472	433	583	6.3	5.9	6.0	296	256	350
TOTAL	472	433	583	6.3	5.9	6.0	296	256	350
EUROPE:									
BELGIUM 4/	27	25	22	31.4	35.6	31.4	81	89	69
FRANCE 4/	175	137	133	19.7	22.5	23.8	346	308	317
GERMANY, WEST 4/5/	981	906	886	30.9	34.1	33.7	2,967	3,093	2,985
ITALY	41	29	25	18.5	18.6	18.0	76	54	45
LUXEMBOURG	2	2	2	27.0	25.0	20.0	6	5	4
NETHERLANDS	68	60	56	30.8	34.8	33.9	209	209	190
TOTAL EC	1,294	1,159	1,124	29.0	32.4	32.1	3,685	3,758	3,610
AUSTRIA	142	145	143	27.5	30.9	32.0	391	448	458
DENMARK	41	42	43	31.3	35.7	29.5	128	150	127
FINLAND	79	59	60	17.0	22.4	22.5	135	132	135
GREECE	10	6	6	10.6	13.3	11.7	11	8	7
NORWAY	1	1	1	32.0	50.0	30.0	3	5	3
PORTUGAL	246	230	218	6.9	7.1	7.1	169	163	155
SPAIN	359	285	270	9.2	9.4	8.5	331	269	230
SWEDEN	64	81	105	28.2	37.2	37.1	180	301	390
SWITZERLAND	15	12	12	34.4	42.5	40.8	52	51	49
UNITED KINGDOM	4	6	6	28.5	30.0	30.0	11	18	18
TOTAL WESTERN EUROPE	2,254	2,026	1,988	22.8	26.2	26.1	5,096	5,303	5,182
BULGARIA	29	20	20	11.9	12.0	12.0	35	24	24
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	309	190	190	21.9	32.1	22.8	678	610	433
GERMANY EAST	724	650	625	23.7	27.0	27.9	1,718	1,754	1,742
HUNGARY	189	127	120	11.6	14.2	13.9	219	180	167
POLAND	4,081	3,711	3,670	18.3	21.1	19.7	7,472	7,833	7,236
ROMANIA	57	47	45	10.8	11.9	11.1	62	56	50
YUGOSLAVIA	129	110	110	11.6	12.2	11.8	149	134	130
TOTAL EASTERN EUROPE	5,519	4,855	4,780	18.7	21.8	20.5	10,333	10,591	9,782
TOTAL EUROPE	7,773	6,881	6,770	19.9	23.1	22.1	15,428	15,894	14,964
U.S.S.R (EUROPE AND ASIA)	11,502	9,500	8,508	9.8	11.2	9.8	11,305	10,600	8,300
ASIA:									
TURKEY	701	650	650	10.9	13.8	10.8	767	900	700
TOTAL	701	650	650	10.9	13.8	10.8	767	900	700
WORLD TOTAL	21,276	18,586	17,219	13.6	15.9	14.8	28,949	29,501	25,442

Years shown refer to year of harvest in Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1972 is combined with estimated for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1972 and end early in 1973. 2/ Harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes winter mixed grains. 5/ Reduced for shrinkage.

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FG 14-72
October 1972

WORLD BARLEY AND OATS PRODUCTION MODERATELY LOWER

BARLEY

World production of barley in 1972 is estimated at 128 million metric tons, 2 percent below the 1971 record and 15 percent over the 1966-70 average. World barley area was up 4 percent.

Canada's barley crop is reported at 10.8 million tons, 17 percent below last year's record, with area down 11 percent. The **United States** harvest is forecast at 9.1 million tons, which is 10 percent lower for the year but 4 percent above the 1966-70 average.

Barley production in **Western Europe,** totaling 41 million tons, was 1 percent below 1971. The European Community (EC) crop, at 16.5 million tons, was 3 percent larger. The French harvest at 9.4 million tons was up 5 percent, and the West German was a record 5.8 million tons, up 4 percent.

The **East European** barley crop is estimated at 10.8 million tons, up 1 percent. Poland had a record harvest at 2.9 million tons.

The **Soviet** barley area was larger by about 4 million hectares following heavy replanting of winterkill wheat areas. The Soviet outturn is estimated 5 percent above 1971 at 29.9 million tons.

The **African** barley crop is estimated at 4.4 million tons, up from 3.8 million because of good moisture conditions in the northern part of the continent.

Barley production in **Asia** is estimated little changed from 1971 at 18.0 million tons. India and South Korea had larger harvests, while the Turkish crop was off from last season's record.

The South American barley crop, to be harvested mostly in December, is expected to be about the same as in 1971. The Australian, however, will be lower because of drought.

OATS

The 1972 world oat harvest is estimated at 49 million tons, down 10 percent for the year and 3 percent below the 1966-70 average.

Oat production in the **United States** is forecast at 10.6 million tons, 17 percent below 1971 on 10 percent less area. The **Canadian** crop, at 4.5 million tons, was 19 percent lower.

West European oat production, totaling 14.0 million tons, was off 7 percent. The EC harvest, at 7.6 million tons, was down 7 percent on a similar decline in area. The West German crop was off 4 percent to 3.9 million tons, and the French, off 11 percent to 2.8 million. Sweden and Finland had record outturns—1.9 million and 1.4 million tons, respectively.

The **East European** oat harvest is estimated at 4.9 million tons, down 10 percent. The Polish crop was 13 percent lower at 2.8 million.

Soviet oat production is estimated at 11.6 million tons, down a half million tons.

BARLEY: AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, YEAR OF HARVEST, AVERAGE 1966-70, ANUAL 1971 AND 1972 1/

CONTINENT AND COUNTRY	AREA 2/ AVE.1966-70	AREA 1971	AREA 1972 3/	YIELD AVE.1966-70	YIELD 1971	YIELD 1972 3/	PRODUCTION AVE.1966-70	PRODUCTION 1971	PRODUCTION 1972 3/
	1,000 HA	1,000 HA	1,000 HA	QU/HA	QU/HA	QU/HA	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT
NORTH AMERICA:									
CANADA	3,560	5,658	5,063	20.4	23.2	21.4	7,271	13,099	10,836
MEXICO	244	200	210	9.5	9.3	10.0	232	185	210
UNITED STATES	3,905	4,102	3,901	22.6	24.5	23.3	8,806	10,069	9,104
TOTAL	7,710	9,960	9,174	21.2	23.4	22.0	16,309	23,353	20,150
SOUTH AMERICA:									
ARGENTINA	452	479	500	11.1	11.5	12.0	504	553	600
CHILE	53	67	---	21.4	20.9	---	113	140	---
COLOMBIA	56	71	80	15.7	15.5	16.3	88	110	130
ECUADOR	108	110	110	9.6	9.1	9.5	104	100	105
PERU	181	180	182	9.0	9.2	9.3	164	165	170
URUGUAY	38	52	50	9.3	9.4	11.0	35	49	55
TOTAL 4/	889	959	982	11.3	11.6	12.0	1,008	1,117	1,180
EUROPE:									
BELGIUM	162	150	170	34.8	39.3	30.4	564	590	516
FRANCE	2,810	2,668	2,641	31.3	33.5	35.6	8,802	8,950	9,398
GERMANY, WEST 5/	1,357	1,505	1,545	34.4	37.2	37.9	4,551	5,601	5,849
ITALY	178	182	183	15.9	20.2	20.4	282	367	373
LUXEMBOURG	14	16	18	32.9	33.1	30.6	46	53	55
NETHERLANDS	108	98	83	36.6	38.1	36.1	395	373	300
TOTAL EC	4,629	4,619	4,640	31.9	34.5	35.5	14,640	15,934	16,491
AUSTRIA	253	295	300	32.4	34.4	36.0	819	1,016	1,080
DENMARK	1,239	1,370	1,396	38.2	40.0	38.5	4,734	5,474	5,375
FINLAND	361	408	410	21.2	25.8	25.9	765	1,054	1,060
GREECE	343	379	394	19.0	21.0	21.9	653	795	864
IRELAND	193	239	255	35.1	38.3	37.3	678	915	950
NORWAY	183	179	179	28.2	31.8	30.6	515	569	548
PORTUGAL	111	112	115	5.9	8.2	8.3	65	86	62
SPAIN	1,849	2,300	2,350	16.6	20.8	17.6	3,071	4,783	4,137
SWEDEN	571	603	580	28.8	33.6	37.1	1,645	2,029	2,150
SWITZERLAND	34	40	41	35.6	39.8	38.0	121	159	156
UNITED KINGDOM	2,395	2,288	2,299	35.4	37.5	35.3	8,480	8,576	8,115
TOTAL WESTERN EUROPE	12,162	12,832	12,959	29.8	32.3	31.7	36,188	41,390	40,988
BULGARIA	404	438	410	24.5	28.7	30.7	988	1,257	1,260
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	739	813	800	28.2	35.1	28.9	2,087	2,850	2,312
GERMANY EAST	590	640	640	32.4	35.7	34.4	1,913	2,286	2,202
HUNGARY	398	299	350	21.2	26.2	45.5	843	782	910
POLAND	727	899	1,000	23.0	27.2	29.4	1,673	2,445	2,942
ROMANIA	277	329	330	19.2	18.2	20.3	532	600	670
YUGOSLAVIA	326	280	300	16.1	16.5	16.0	526	463	480
TOTAL EASTERN EUROPE	3,460	3,698	3,850	24.7	28.9	29.3	8,563	10,683	10,776
TOTAL EUROPE	15,622	16,530	16,789	28.7	31.5	31.2	44,751	52,073	51,764
U.S.S.R (EUROPE AND ASIA)	20,337	21,600	25,572	12.5	13.2	11.7	25,340	28,600	29,900
AFRICA:									
ALGERIA	593	---	---	6.7	---	---	395	---	---
EGYPT	47	---	---	22.7	---	---	107	---	---
ETHIOPIA	1,722	---	---	8.6	---	---	1,476	---	---
MOROCCO	1,769	1,650	1,600	7.5	10.2	11.9	1,323	1,675	1,900
SOUTH AFRICA	44	38	---	7.2	9.2	---	32	35	---
TUNISIA	366	350	350	2.8	4.0	5.7	102	140	200
TOTAL 4/	4,541	4,428	4,478	7.6	8.7	9.9	3,434	3,850	4,445
ASIA:									
CYPRUS	76	90	---	8.9	13.3	---	68	120	---
INDIA	2,871	2,597	2,600	9.3	11.0	11.5	2,674	2,865	3,000
IRAN	1,531	1,400	1,500	7.4	5.7	8.0	1,138	800	1,200
IRAQ	1,123	---	---	7.2	---	---	810	---	---
ISRAEL	35	16	18	7.8	11.3	13.9	27	18	25
JAPAN	313	164	121	29.0	30.7	27.6	909	503	334
JORDAN	76	78	84	4.8	4.6	5.5	37	36	46
KOREA, REP OF	952	839	850	21.1	22.1	23.6	2,012	1,857	2,009
PAKISTAN	187	186	154	6.0	6.6	7.0	113	122	108
SYRIA	467	450	700	7.3	7.8	5.0	341	350	350
TURKEY	2,710	2,650	2,600	13.1	15.5	12.3	3,560	4,100	3,200
TOTAL 4/	17,063	16,120	16,552	10.8	11.2	10.9	18,419	18,121	18,047
OCEANIA:									
AUSTRALIA	1,386	2,590	1,825	11.4	12.0	11.8	1,585	3,107	2,155
NEW ZEALAND	58	87	84	32.1	24.7	24.3	186	215	283
TOTAL 4/	1,444	2,677	1,909	12.3	12.4	12.4	1,772	3,322	2,363
WORLD TOTAL 4/	67,606	72,274	75,476	16.4	18.0	16.9	111,145	130,436	127,849

1/ Years shown refer to year of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1972 is combined with estimates for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1972 and end early in 1973. 2/ Harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown. 5/ Reduced for shrinkage.

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OATS: AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, YEAR OF HARVEST, AVERAGE 1966-70, ANNUAL 1971 AND 1972 1/

CONTINENT AND COUNTRY	AREA AVE.1966-70	AREA 1971	AREA 1972 3/	YIELD AVE.1966-70	YIELD 1971	YIELD 1972 3/	PRODUCTION AVE.1966-70	PRODUCTION 1971	PRODUCTION 1972 3/
	1,000 HA	1,000 HA	1,000 HA	QU/HA	QU/HA	QU/HA	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT
NORTH AMERICA:									
CANADA	3,053	2,764	2,468	18.0	20.3	18.3	5,492	5,606	4,515
MEXICO	55	60	65	9.3	10.0	11.5	51	60	75
UNITED STATES	7,112	6,368	5,739	17.9	20.0	18.5	12,740	12,712	10,607
TOTAL	10,219	9,192	8,272	17.9	20.0	18.4	18,283	18,378	15,197
SOUTH AMERICA:									
ARGENTINA	400	357	370	12.5	13.3	13.5	501	475	500
CHILE	80	84	---	14.9	14.8	---	119	124	---
URUGUAY	79	73	---	8.0	8.6	---	63	63	---
TOTAL 4/	558	514	525	12.2	12.9	13.0	683	662	685
EUROPE:									
BELGIUM 5/	95	70	68	33.1	27.9	33.8	322	195	230
FRANCE 5/	1,143	1,035	946	31.8	30.3	29.6	2,981	3,137	2,803
GERMANY, WEST 5/6/	1,214	1,178	1,130	32.2	34.9	34.9	3,815	4,113	3,940
ITALY	331	289	265	14.5	17.3	17.1	480	501	452
LUXEMBOURG 5/	16	12	13	28.5	29.2	29.2	44	35	38
NETHERLANDS	80	45	33	39.1	45.8	42.4	312	206	140
TOTAL EC	2,879	2,629	2,455	27.6	31.1	31.0	7,954	8,187	7,603
AUSTRIA	115	98	95	26.9	29.0	29.1	309	284	276
DENMARK	217	185	164	37.1	38.1	37.5	805	704	615
FINLAND	486	540	540	22.0	26.4	26.4	1,071	1,424	1,425
GREECE	102	79	77	13.2	14.6	14.0	134	115	108
IRELAND	86	64	60	30.1	31.3	29.2	259	200	175
NORWAY	52	84	89	29.2	33.2	31.5	152	279	280
PORTUGAL	213	216	231	4.3	6.1	3.5	91	132	82
SPAIN	484	445	430	9.9	13.1	10.2	477	582	440
SWEDEN	478	526	505	29.1	35.5	38.0	1,390	1,867	1,920
SWITZERLAND	9	10	9	35.6	39.0	37.8	32	39	34
UNITED KINGDOM	383	363	318	32.7	37.7	34.3	1,253	1,368	1,091
TOTAL WESTERN EUROPE	5,203	5,239	4,973	26.8	29.0	28.3	13,926	15,181	14,049
BULGARIA	95	70	70	12.7	14.3	12.6	121	100	88
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	402	400	385	21.5	22.8	22.9	866	910	880
GERMANY EAST	254	250	200	30.0	30.0	30.0	762	750	600
HUNGARY	52	45	50	14.0	18.9	15.6	73	85	78
POLAND	1,409	1,330	1,200	20.5	24.1	23.3	2,893	3,205	2,801
ROMANIA	132	127	125	10.6	9.4	12.9	140	120	161
YUGOSLAVIA	292	265	280	11.4	11.8	11.4	332	312	320
TOTAL EASTERN EUROPE	2,637	2,487	2,310	19.7	22.0	21.3	5,187	5,482	4,928
TOTAL EUROPE	7,840	7,726	7,283	24.4	26.7	26.1	19,113	20,663	18,977
U.S.S.R (EUROPE AND ASIA)	8,680	9,600	11,000	11.3	12.6	10.5	9,780	12,100	11,600
AFRICA:									
MOROCCO	17	21	21	10.1	10.0	10.0	17	21	21
SOUTH AFRICA	231	200	---	5.6	4.5	---	128	89	---
TOTAL 4/	286	246	271	5.9	4.9	5.6	168	120	151
ASIA:									
JAPAN	40	30	33	21.2	20.0	20.0	85	60	66
TURKEY	365	310	300	12.4	14.7	13.3	452	455	400
TOTAL 4/	1,744	1,690	1,683	7.8	8.4	8.1	1,356	1,415	1,366
OCEANIA:									
AUSTRALIA	1,517	1,295	---	9.5	9.9	---	1,446	1,277	---
NEW ZEALAND	15	17	---	30.9	31.8	---	46	54	---
TOTAL 4/	1,532	1,312	---	9.7	10.1	9.3	1,493	1,331	---
WORLD TOTAL 4/	30,859	30,280	30,267	16.5	18.1	16.2	50,876	54,669	49,123

1/ Years shown refer to year of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1972 is combined with estimates for the Southern Hemisphere which begin late in 1972 and end early in 1973. 2/ Harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown. 5/ Includes summer mixed grains. 6/ Reduced for shrinkage.

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GRAINS
FG 15-72
November 27, 1972

RECENT CHANGES IN PROSPECTS FOR WORLD TRADE AND U.S. EXPORTS OF GRAINS 1/

A review of developments during the past month has led to approximately a 1 percent downward revision, to 258.8 million tons, in estimated 1972 wheat production in all foreign countries. On the same basis, feedgrain production is projected 2.1 million tons lower. In the light of these and other changes in the overseas import demand situation, the volumes of projected world and U.S. trade are raised slightly for wheat and somewhat more for feedgrains.

The principal specific foreign developments of recent weeks affecting prospects for world and U.S. grain trade in 1972/73 include: (1) deterioration in the outlook for Australia's coming wheat harvest, (2) additional sales of U.S. and Canadian wheat to the People's Republic of China, a sale of feedgrains from the U.S. to the People's Republic of China, and new reports of reduced crops in China and (3) downward revision of the estimated French and Mexican corn crops, and also Brazilian wheat crop.

U.S. exports are currently estimated at 1,150 million bushels (31.3 million metric tons) in the case of wheat, and 30.0 million metric tons in the case of feedgrains. The attainment of this record volume of exports will require coordinated movement and the avoidance of serious transportation or handling tie-ups during the balance of the year.

Based on the mid-November conditions, projected stocks of wheat and feedgrains in major exporting countries, including the USA, are projected at 114.4 million metric tons on June 30, 1973; the previous corresponding estimate, based on October 15 conditions, was 117.0 million metric tons.

1/ Estimates based on conditions reported as of mid-October which are referred in both the text and tables of this report, were published in "World Agricultural Situation, Special Supplement on the World Grain Situation", October 1972.

WHEAT: World Trade, Production and Stocks for 1970/71, 1971/72 and estimates for 1972/73 Years beginning July 1
(In million metric tons)

Report dated Nov 27 1972

Country or Region	1970/71	1971/72	Indicated for 1972/73 as of Oct. 15	Indicated for 1972/73 as of Nov. 15
Exports:				
Canada	11.5	13.7	15.6	15.6
Australia	9.3	8.5	5.8	5.6
Argentina	1.7	1.2	2.2	2.2
Sub-total	22.5	23.4	23.6	23.4
W. Europe	3.9	5.1	8.5	8.5
USSR	7.1	5.5	1.7	1.7
All others	.5	1.1	2.4	2.1
Total non-U.S.	34.0	35.1	36.2	35.7
USA 1/	20.1	17.2	30.6	31.3
World total	54.1	52.3	66.8	67.0
Imports:				
W. Europe	11.6	8.7	9.5	9.7
E. Europe	6.7	4.9	5.1	5.1
USSR	.3	3.4	15.9	15.9
Japan	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.3
China	3.5	3.0	4.3	6.0
All others	27.2	27.3	26.7	25.0
World total	54.1	52.3	66.8	67.0
Production: 2/				
Canada	9.0	14.4	14.3	14.3
Australia	7.9	8.7*	6.7	5.9
Argentina	4.9*	5.4	7.5	7.5
W. Europe	43.6	50.8	50.7	51.3
USSR	82.7	81.9	62.3	62.3
E. Europe	22.8	30.1	29.9	29.9
China	24.5	24.0	24.4	23.5
Brazil	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.0
All other foreign	56.8	61.6*	63.1	63.1
Total foreign	253.9	278.9	260.9	258.8
USA	37.3	44.6	42.4	42.4
World total	291.2	323.5	303.3	301.2
Stocks, ending (June 30)				
Major competitors 3/	33.5	26.1	19.5	18.8
USA	19.9	23.5	14.5	13.1
Total	53.4	49.6	34.0	31.9

This appears to be the first report in this format.

* Revised

1/ Includes products, and transhipments through Canadian ports.

2/ Production data includes all harvest occurring within the July/June year shown, except that small grain crops from the early-harvesting Northern Hemisphere areas are "moved forward"; i.e.; the May 1972 harvests in areas such as India, North Africa and southern USA are actually included in "1972/73" accounting period which begins July 1, 1972.

3/ Canada, Australia and Argentina.

FEEDGRAIN 1/: World Trade, Production and Stocks for 1970/71, 1971/72, and estimates for 1972/73 Years beginning July 1
(In million metric tons)

Country or Region	1970/71	1971/72	Indicated for 1972/73 as of Oct. 15	Indicated for 1972/73 as of Nov. 15
Exports: 1/				
Canada	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.5
Australia	2.2	3.3	3.5	3.3
Argentina	7.6	6.3	4.1	4.4
South Africa	0.8	2.7	3.7	3.7
Thailand	1.8	1.7	1.0	1.0
Sub-total	16.4	18.4	15.8	15.9
W. Europe	4.0	5.3	6.4	6.3
All others	4.1	2.1	2.4	1.7
Total, non-U.S.	24.5	25.8	24.6	23.9
USA	19.8	21.0	26.9	30.0
(USA, marketing year) 2/	(18.8)	(24.5)	(25.9)	(29.0)
World total	44.3	46.8	51.5	53.9
Imports: 1/				
W. Europe	25.5	21.7	22.0	22.5
Japan	10.4	10.1	11.6	11.6
USSR	0.8	3.9	7.0	7.0
E. Europe	2.7	4.7	4.8	4.8
Mexico	--	.1	.3	1.3
All others	4.9	6.3	5.8	6.7
World total	44.3	46.8	51.5	53.9
Production: 3/				
Canada	17.9	23.4	18.2	18.7
Australia	5.5	5.9	5.0	4.5
Argentina	15.4	9.4	13.5	13.5
South Africa	9.4	10.3*	9.0	9.0
Thailand	2.0	2.3	1.3	1.3
France	18.7	21.4	22.8	22.3
USSR	60.0	56.7	58.6	58.6
E. Europe	42.2*	49.9	49.1	49.5
China, People's Republic	73.0	73.0	70.0	68.0
All other foreign	138.8	147.1	142.9	142.9
Total, foreign	382.9	399.4	390.4	388.3
USA	144.9	187.5	176.3	180.4
World total	527.8	586.9	566.7	568.7
Stocks, ending (June 30)				
Major competitors 4/	14.0	13.6	17.4	15.9
USA	50.4	67.1	65.6	66.6
Total	64.4	80.7	83.0	82.5

* Revised.
1/ Includes corn, barley, oats and sorghum.
2/ October/September for corn and sorghum, July/June for barley and oats.
3/ Includes rye, also mixed grain for EC and China. Production data include all harvests occurring within the July/June year indicated.
4/ Canada, Australia and Argentina.

Wheat

Foreign wheat production for 1972, indicated at 260.9 million metric tons as of October 15, is estimated at 258.8 million tons. The Australian wheat crop, although no official estimate has yet been made, is currently indicated at about 5.9 million metric tons. Reported revisions in wheat crop estimates in other foreign areas over the past month include a sharp reduction in Brazil to an estimated 1.0 million tons, and some relatively insignificant changes for several West European countries.

Concerning prospective import demand, the indicated level of imports for the People's Republic of China is currently placed at 6.0 million tons as compared with 4.3 indicated in mid-October. Brazil is currently expected to import as much as 2.5 million tons during 1972/73, while in mid-October a level of only 1.7 million tons was anticipated. Partly offsetting the changes for Brazil and China is a downward revision in imports by "all others," which involves mainly Asian countries. The level of world wheat trade as of mid-November is therefore placed at 67.0 million tons, up only slightly from the 66.8 million indicated the previous month.

Among foreign supplier countries, changes in estimated exports involve primarily Australia, which has been reduced from 5.8 million tons to 5.6 million tons, and a small decrease in the combined exports of smaller supplying countries, from 2.4 million as of mid-October to a current level of 2.1 million.

The changes in the overseas supply and demand situation over the past month have also given rise to an increase in the estimated level of U.S. exports. Prospects for additional sales to Brazil and the announcement of additional sales to China are the principal factors. The present U.S. export level is estimated at 31.3 million tons, or 1,150 million bushels, which is 600,000 tons or about 25 million bushels above the level indicated in mid-October.

Feedgrains

The main developments in foreign crop and trade prospects for feedgrains in recent weeks have been in France and Mexico, where the corn crops appear to be somewhat below earlier expectations, and in China, where the recent purchase of 300,000 tons of U.S. corn lends support to reports of reduced crops. The mid-October estimate of 51.5 million tons for 1972/73 total world feedgrain imports is increased to 53.9 million. The smaller French corn crop will likely have the effect of raising Europe's import needs from overseas sources, but much still depends upon European Community marketing policies in coming months which have to do with exports and ending stock levels for feedgrains and with the volume of wheat which is denatured for feed use. Mexico, which in recent years has been an exporter of feedgrains, is now expected to import about 1.3 million tons in 1972/73.

Among major foreign exporting oountries, estimated 72/73 feedgrain shipments are revised upward slightly from mid-October levels, due mainly to new information about levels of shipments which took place in early 1972/73, based on supplies carried over from 1971 and early 1972 crops. The indicated U.S. export level for 1972/73, meanwhile, is increased to 30.0 million tons.

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